TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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# Guiteau.

## Hangman's Day at the National Capital.

## Closing Scenes in Guiteau's Career.

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SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE BLADE.
BY JOHN M'ELROY.

### AN EPITOME

Of the Great Tragedy—The Murderer and His Victim.

THE ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, June29, 7 A.M.—July 2, 1881, the following dispatch was flashed across the wires from this city:

"At 9:30 o'clock this morning, when Pres. Garfield was at the Baltimore & Potomac Depot with his party waiting to take the train, he was shot twice by a man within 20 feet of him. The President's friends rushed to him as he fell, and Sec. Blaine called for Rockwell and Station Agent Carney to arrest the assassin, who said: 'I did it; I am a Stalwart, and Arthur is now President. Take a letter I have here to Gen. Sherman, and he will tell you all about it.' The name of the assassin, as written by himself, is Charles Guiteau, and he says he is an attorney-at-law in Chicago."

The history of the terrible event thus chronicled when President Garfield was fatally shot from behind by the then almost unknown Charles J. Guiteau, is still fresh in the minds of all. From the accounts of the occurrence published at that time, and shortly after, it was ascertained that Guiteau came to Washington City on Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, stopping at the Ebbitt House for one day, after which he boarded at various places in the city until May 18, when he determined upon the murder. He borrowed $15 from a gentleman, on the plea of wishing to pay for his board, purchased the revolver, and watched and waited for his opportunity. All through the month of June he dogged the President's footsteps, being several times near enough to him to commit the deed, but, owing to the circumstances or surroundings, failed to put his intention into execution. On the fated day he breakfasted at the Riggs House at about 7 o'clock in the morning. After walking to the park and staying for an hour he went to the depot, where he took a seat in the ladies' waiting room, and, as soon as the President entered, fired the two shots that brought Garfield to his death.

He had previously engaged a hackman to take him to the jail, and was immediately conveyed thither.

At first, as is well remembered, the almost universal belief was that the wound was mortal and that death must result in a very few days, but as the time passed the wounded man appeared to be improving, and for weeks there were strong hopes, amounting at times almost to a certainty, that the President would recover. Then came the darkened days, until the light went out at Elberon, nearly 11 weeks after the fatal shot was fired.

The Grand Jury was summoned on the 18th of July, when the District Attorney stated that as the President's chances for recovery were pronounced to be good by the attending physicians and surgeons, he asked that the jury be discharged until the 12th of September. It is not necessary here to recapitulate the circumstances of the indictment, the trial, conviction and sentence. Regarding the force of the shot from the pistol used by Guiteau a week after the deed, two skilful marksmen, under the direction of the Prosecuting Attorney, found that by using the same kind of cartridges as Guiteau had in the "bulldog" pistol, the bullets went through three one inch pine boards placed an inch apart.

THE MURDERER.

Of Guiteau's early life, nothing can be said particularly in his favor. His family had been considered fairly respectable, his father at one time holding a good position in a moneyed institution in Illinois. Charles J. himself was a resident for several years of the Oneida Community of New York, and was afterwards a half lawyer, and a dead beat generally. His vanity was inordinate, and was only excelled by his assumption and impudence. He had the habit of speaking familiarly of distinguished men, as if he was on intimate terms with them, when the fact was that he was held in the utmost contempt. A characteristic letter of his was shown by Mr. Judd, one of the late President's private secretaries, a few days after the shooting occurred. It was dated soon after the election, when the President was at Mentor, and written upon letter-head paper, as follows:

"FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

"DEAR GENERAL—I, Charles Guiteau, hereby make application for the Austrian Mission. Being about to marry a wealthy and accomplished heiress of this City, we think that together we might represent this Nation with dignity and grace. On the principle of 'first come, first served,' I have faith that you will give this application favorable consideration.

"CHAS. GUITEAU."

This letter was shown to Gen. Garfield rather as a curiosity than as a communication to be answered, and he several times afterward referred to it, humorously, as an illustration of unparalleled audacity and impudence.

THE MURDERED.

James Abram Garfield was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, O., November 9, 1831. His father died while he was a boy. Early in life his earnest disposition to acquire knowledge, coupled with a willingness to work for it attracted the attention of friends who stood by him through life. A working lad, a student, then a teacher, a student again, he finally graduated from Williams College in Massachusetts in 1856. After graduating he was made teacher of languages in the Eclectic Institute at Huron, O., becoming its President in the following Autumn. He held the office until 1861, having in 1859 been elected to the Ohio Senate, and admitted to the bar in 1860. As Colonel of the 40th Ohio and Brigadier General commanding, with the 42nd he defeated Humphrey Marshall at Prestonburg, in Eastern Kentucky, January 11, 1862. He commanded the 20th Brigade at the battle of Shiloh, was made Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, of the Army of the Cumberland, and Major General for "meritorious conduct on the field at Chickamauga," September 9, 1863. He resigned his commission on December 5, 1863, to take his seat in Congress, to which he was re-elected for successive terms until 1879. In the Winter of 1880 the Legislature of the State of Ohio elected him United States Senator to succeed Allen G. Thurman. The nomination for the Presidency of the United States and the election followed, and now what remains of the man the people of the United States delighted to honor, is his history.

### TO THE GALLOWS.

**Off for Washington—Tribulations in Starting—People on the Train—The Country Traversed—Red Clover and Old Maids—Feminine Methods of Killing Vermin**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1882.

Off to see Guiteau hanged.

When my great work on "Optical Delusions, and Their Harrowing Effect Upon Sensitive Nerves" is published one of the leading chapters will be devoted to the "Malignities of Train-catching." The headings of the chapter will run about in this wise: "Start for the Train—No Time to Lose—Heavy Valise—Hot Day—Disturbing Suspicions in Regard to the Correctness of the Clock—Train at Last Seen at the Farther End of the Long Depot—Every Evidence of Just Moving Out—People Gathering Around to See Friends Off—Conductor Apparently Giving Grand Hailing Signal, and Farting Grip to Engineer—Steam Curls Up From Engine—Perspiration Begins to Make a Sponge Bath of Underclothing—The Valise Increases in Weight, and Legs Seem to Have Lost Their Swiftness—Some Much-Needed Breath Expended in Yells of 'Stop that Train'—At Last Fling Valise on Rear Platform and Fall Exhausted Across It Only to Learn Upon Recovering that the Train will not Start for Ten Minutes More.

I am now at work constructing a theory why a train which has no intention of leaving the depot for a quarter of an hour will jump itself and look to the arriving passenger as if about leaving on the jump, while the train which really intends leaving will sneak out of the depot so unobtrusively while you stand beside it as not to inveigle you into explanation of the sunspot theory until it is far beyond being caught.

These things prepare one's mind to see Guiteau hanged, and inculcate a longing to see some railroaders hanged with him.

AN INSPECTION

of the train shows the average crowd. There were the drummers, fat, chipper and sassy, who seem to own the road, and employ all the train hands; there were the farmers, with constitutions broken down by hard work, and living on the stuff they could not sell; there were the German immigrants without whom no train load is now complete, the women—blonde, thin, and patient-looking—nursing hordes of babies so nearly alike in size as to suggest the inquiry whether the same physiological intervals prevailed in child-bearing in Germany as in this land I am told that the seasons generally are short or over there; young women, black-headed, fat, bearded, and intensely blonde, wear boots large enough to stow one of their babies in. Even these seemed to small for the demands of their feet, and they shed them as soon as seated. This tendency of immigrants' feet to swell is noticeable on all trains. After they have been here awhile, and gotten into politics and the beer business, the disposition to swell manifests itself in the body.

There were middle-aged women, who seemed most anxious to make their faces express the fact that they had "had trials and tribulations and worritin enough to kill a horse." They made one remember Douglas Jerrold's bitter wish that women were "like bank notes; then when she was 40 a man could exchange his wife for two 20s." What a discount any broker in uncurrent bills would make before consenting to barter in this kind of ware.

DIFFERENCE IN TASTES.

George Eliot says: "A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections." Which is an apt illustration of a remarkable woman ever uttered. On the street across the aisle are a man and his family. He is an affectionate, good-natured fellow, with a mild fondness for printed fun. She has been a village belle of the pink and white brunette type in her youth, and is still rather good-looking, although one of her large front teeth is gone, and fifteen daily ages. Her ruling passion is for showy personal appearance, and whatever else may have a place beside this in her intellectual make-up, certainly there has been no room found for sense of humor. Fun would not add to her stock of good clothes, nor whiten her complexion—why should she care for it? She wears at her throat a gold "B" the size of a butter pat, and, the rest of her jewelry corresponds. Her husband has bought a copy of "Puck on Wheels," and is tittering over the innocent joke in it.

"There," he says with a little cackle, as he hands her the book, with his thumb pointing to the place, "that's real lu-dicker-ous. Read it, do."

She takes the book as if it were something dirty, her child would persist in forcing upon her notice, reads the article with mild scorn, and hands it back saying:

"That's too silly for anything."

He is not abashed a particle, but begins tittering over something he finds on the next page. He presses the new witticism upon her notice. She is busy examining in a mirror in her fan a red spot on her nose, which she fears may develop into a pimple. She is compelled at last to heed him and read the article, which she does with a manifest sniff in her well-trained nostril. She hands the book back to him with a gesture that says more eloquently than words,

"Now I've had enough of this. Keep your stupid jokes to yourself."

He does not pay the slightest attention to him, but goes on sniffling and chuckling over the fun, until he comes to another joke that he feels he must confide to the partner of his joys and sorrows, or burst. He thrusts the book over to her with a te-he!

She is busy examining the suspicion of a flaw in the amethyst set of a ring which covers the greater part of her white and pudgy forefinger, and ignores the book. He continues to press it upon her, and she shows rising temper by petulantly slapping it with her fan.

Then both see that they are attracting attention, and they cover up the situation by a sudden interest in one of their children, who is sleeping on the seat in an uncomfortable position.

SUGGESTIVE.

The engine keeps up a distressful squeal for the cross roads, which is entirely different from the impressive whistle for a station. It reminds one of the scream of an elephant when his keeper pokes him in the flank with a sharp iron. One wonders whether this shriek does not follow the fireman's plunging his red-hot poker deep into the engine's vitals. Does it bear any resemblance to the shriek that Guiteau will—but perhaps it were better not to speculate farther.

OUTSIDE THE CARS.

The train is running through a bright, cool verdure that the burning heat of the day makes seem as inviting as Paradise. It would seem happiness above all other earthly things, if one could go out and simply *wallow*—I mean wallow; no other word suits)—in the deep, velvety, fragrant white clover which spreads the earth like a carpet of incomparable richness and rarity. In my boyhood days the Methodists used to sing with unflagging fervor;

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand
And cast a wishful eye,
On Canaan's fair and happy land
Where my possessions lie.

O, the rapturous transporting scene,
That rises to my sight
*Sweet fields arrayed in living green,*
*And rivers of delight.*

Not even inspired vision ever saw sweeter fields arrayed in living green than these spangled meads which stretch out for miles on either side, and probably lead to "rivers of delight" just beyond those massive banks of beech and oaken and maple foliage, which frame the view in smaragdine opulence. No better abiding place than these could be found, one imagines as the mercury rises steadily nearer par.

Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew, sang Tom Moore, on a similar occasion, and some matter of fact woman rejoined:

'Twould give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you.

Perhaps this would be true to-day. At all events I have no time to try the experiment, as I must hasten on to see Guiteau hanged.

RED CLOVER AND OLD MAIDS.

What can be more beautiful than the crimson tufted green of a field of ripe red clover? It looks as if the Creator were celebrating some festal day by laying down a painted tapestry for His birds and butterflies and tender-eyed rabbits to disport upon.

This reminds me of the newly-discovered connection between old maids and red-clover, which, so far from being a joke, is a grave physical fact. The links of the connection are these:

The petals of the clover are so deep that they can only be fertilized by the bumble-bee, the common honey-bee's antennæ not being long enough.

Field mice are especially fond of bumble-bees' honey, and if not checked, would speedily starve the bumble-bees into extinction.

Cats kill field-mice, and permit bumble-bees to thrive.

Old maids encourage cats.

There is assuredly no red clover where there are no bumble bees, and there are no bumble bees where there are no cats to kill off the field mice.

As the Sunday School books say:

"How mysterious are the ways of Providence!"

But there will be no green fields, bumble bees, cats, red clover or field mice where Guiteau is going. They can not stand the climate.

The Mahometans believe that the damned only receive as much water once in a thousand years to cool their burning tongues as can be held in one of these clover petals. Perhaps it would be well to have Guiteau consigned to the Mahometan department of the internal regions.

VERMINICIDAL.

A picturesque feature of the landscape is a woman in a sunbonnet killing the striped potato bugs. I always like to see a woman on the warpath for vermin of any kind, from musketos down to the odor bugs which colonize in the beds of cheap hotels. She goes at the work in an entirely different spirit from a man. There is just about enough cruelty in the operation to satisfy the small proportion of malevolence in her gentle nature. A man kills vermin that annoy him with a shamefaced air of disgust at having to take notice of so contemptible an antagonist.

I knew of a Prussian nobleman—Inspector General on Gen. Thomas's staff, who actually died, while a prisoner of war, from the debility caused by the swarms of body-lice which covered him, and which he was too proud-natured to condescend to notice. When a woman, however, starts into the demolition of vermin, she seems to glory in the destruction, and deals it out relentlessly.

For this reason, Guiteau's case should have been handed over to some woman of large experience in dealing with vile insects.

### WEDNESDAY.

**Forgetfulness of Garfield—Worship of the Rising Sun—A Despised Gang.**

WASHINGTON,
Wednesday Evening, June 28.

A year is a very long time for any sensation to hold possession of the American mind. The best monument to Garfield's memory, and the sure proof of the depth of the hold he had on the people's hearts is that after the lapse of many months since his death, he is still lamented with a grief that has been robbed of but little of its keenness, and that his assassin is execrated with an intensity that, if possible, grows from day to day, instead of ameliorating, and every plea for mercy is met with a fierce impatience. Instead of abating their desire to see Guiteau hanged, the people have never been more earnest in their wish to see the sentence of the Court carried out.

THE KING IS DEAD; LONG LIVE THE KING.

Perhaps there is less of this feeling in Washington than anywhere else in the land. It is the old story here of all national capitals: "The King is dead—long live the King." A City of office-seekers and office-holders have no time or thoughts to waste on dead issues, and dead Presidents. When Garfield was dead a day, he was as dead to them as the Pharaohs—every bit and grain. His successor filled their thoughts too completely to admit of any expenditure of mental energy on one who could never more be of any consequence to them. They believe with a thoroness hardly found anywhere else in

Let the dead past bury its dead,
Act, act, in the living present.

For this reason you can hear but little of Gen. Garfield in a long Summer day, while Pres. Arthur's name sounds from every group in street or hotel.

Guiteau's name is mentioned frequently, but it is with a weariness born of the "damned iteration" of the hateful sound for the last 361 days. Everybody is fearfully tired of the Guiteau's, the Scovilles and Reed, and would welcome the relief coming from the annihilation of the whole crowd. They are a commonplace, uninteresting gang, and derive all the interest they have from their connection with the terrible tragedy. Were it not for this, not one of them—except Reed—could secure six inches of space in any newspaper that now publishes volumes. The correspondents who furnish the matter about these people feel the keenest contempt for them. A representative of a leading Eastern paper said to me:

"This whole business is inexpressibly loathsome to me. I can hardly conquer my disgust at having to employ brains and education in observing and discussing such an insignificant little vermin as Guiteau. It is the worst prostitution of talents that I know of. There ought to be a way of exterminating such without any notice being taken of them."

Meeting two other representatives of leading papers, they exhibit, as we compare notes, long columns of interviews with John W. Guiteau, Mrs. Scoville and Chas. H. Reed.

"Of course, it is as vile slop as ever went into print," they say in assenting to some comment of mine, "but then what can be done? It is deemed necessary to run this sewage through the papers, and it is our business to get it. That's all."

Never in all my life have I seen journalists despise so heartily the persons whom they have to interview and write up, as the Washington men do the whole Guiteau clan. Never before have I found them unable to find a single good quality in any subject of their pens.

GUITEAU IS DETESTED BY ALL.

Outside of his immediate relatives, there is not one person who could be expected to show any sorrow at the steps of the scaffold. The jail officials all hate him. The men who will stand in that narrow corridor, as representatives of the great world outside, will almost to a man share this feeling. So that if the assassin's firm will, aided by his egotistical delusions, carry him through without a flutter, the execution will differ from the hundreds chronicled in a year only in the fact that the miserable form which will be placed in a coffin after it is over will have contained the devil that prompted the shot which gave the busy Garfield unsought rest in the midst of his rushing, sparkling career.

### THURSDAY.

**An Inspection of the Jail—The Gallows—How Guiteau is Watched to Keep Him from Poisoning Himself—Pen Portraits—A Crazy Inventor—Eagerness for Admission.**

WASHINGTON, June 29.—I went out to the jail to-day with Capt. C. E. Henry, the Marshal of the District of Columbia. This is a magnificent stone building, one of the finest of its kind in the world. The situation is two miles east of the Capitol, on the commons, and near the Congressional and two other cemeteries. There are few buildings near it, and the ground roundabout is red clay and sand, now baked hard by the Summer sun. Stunted woods and sparse grass, already turning sere and brown, thinly cover the earth. Beyond the jail are seen the reedy flats and swamps of the Potomac, and beyond these rise the green, rounded hills of Maryland. Guiteau's cell looks out in this direction, and he had a very pleasant view until fears of another attempt like Serg. Mason's led the prison authorities to have his windows bricked up.

The jail is a very solid looking affair, of coarse red sandstone. It consists of two great wings, each 150 feet long by about 65 wide, and a light equivalent to four stories. Two rows of long windows flood the interior with light. Standing in the center of each of these wings, and just 16 feet all around from the stone walls, is a brick building, having four stories of cells, arranged in eight long galleries. The two wings are connected by a magnificent rotunda about 70 feet in diameter that stands between them. This is stone-paved, and reaches clear to the roof, where it terminates in a dome. The hights and distances are all superb, the inner walls glisten with whitewash, and every part is as cleanly and sweet as a great building can be made. In front of the rotunda are the entrance to the jail and the Warden's office. Behind it are the kitchen, chapel, etc. Winding iron stairs reach to the galleries of cells. These are covered with a network of heavy iron wire, and closed with a door of similar material, before which a turnkey sits continually, to admit or let out those having business in the cells. Thus to reach Guiteau's cell one had in the first place to come in from outside through a heavy door—locked—opening into the Warden's office. Next he had to pass through a heavy iron door at the outside entrance to the hall leading to the rotunda. At the other end of the hall another grated door admitted him into the rotunda. On the other side of this latter sat the turnkey at the wire door opening into the space for stairways and galleries. A few feet inside of this swung a wooden door across the hall in front of Guiteau's cell. This latter was the second from the rotunda, and was closed by a heavy barred door, before which a guard has sat as a death-watch ever since the court *en banc* refused Guiteau's plea for mercy. This will give some idea of the difficulty of gaining access to him. All visitors were admitted to the rotunda, and they could see from there the guard sitting in front of the cell, and this had to satisfy their curiosity.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows has been quietly set up in a corridor some 300 feet away from the prisoner's cell. As it is fitted together with screws and bolts it is

PUT UP LIKE SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

where the sound of hammer was not heard. Negros are now engaged in tacking black muslin over the outside windows. This is the only sombre color seen anywhere. The gallows itself is painted a light green, a little paler than pea green. The hue is almost that of the Nile green once so fashionable for writing paper. The wall on either side are whitewashed. The scaffold is a stout platform of Georgia pine, 10 feet square and standing 12 feet from the ground. It is reached by a flight of easy steps. Two square posts rising from the side to a height of 10 feet support a cross-beam through which passes the rope. This is fastened to a strong iron cleat on the left hand post. In the center of the platform is a trap door five feet square. A simple trigger device catches it in front and as it falls and swings back it is caught and held by another device. A bag of shavings prevents its noisy banging against the woodwork in the rear. The trigger is pulled by a rope in the hands of a man concealed in a cell a few feet from the scaffold. Tests made to-day with a bag of sand to represent Guiteau, showed

PERFECT WORKING IN EVERY PART.

The gallows is located at the farther end of the corridor. This is 100 feet long by 16 feet wide. One side is the outer wall of the prison, the other the wall of the galleries of cells. It is lofty, well-lighted and pleasant. Guiteau will be brought out of his cell in another corridor, marched across the wide rotunda in the center of the jail down a flight of steps along the full length of the corridor and up the stairs at the other end of the scaffold. The length of the promenade will be about 200 feet. He will probably will not find its length wearisome.

Every precaution is now being taken

AGAINST GUITEAU POISONING HIMSELF.

As soon as he was sentenced to death he was taken out of the cell he had been occupying, stripped of all his clothing, his person carefully examined, and he was then put in another cell with entirely new furniture and belongings. Everything that goes to him is carefully examined. He is not allowed a sheet of paper that does not come from the Warden's store of stationery. His food is cooked by itself by an old and highly-trusted employe of the jail, who carries it himself to the prisoner and brings the empty dishes away. This fear of poison being given him is the reason for excluding visitors. It would be very easy for the casual visitor to slip a package of strychnine to him while shaking hands or drop on the floor a minute slip of paper saturated with dead atrophia. There is not the slightest doubt among his keepers that Guiteau would avail himself of an

OPPORTUNITY TO KILL HIMSELF.

He is never left alone for an instant now, but has a watchman with him constantly. It is to this man that Guiteau makes frequent outbursts that reveal his real thoughts behind the mask he continually wears in the presence of visitors. He is fed very liberally and eats heartily; for example, his breakfast this morning consisted of the pound of broiled steak, a large omelet, a dish of fried potatoes, four slices of toast and a quart of coffee. Dinner and supper were equally generous and he ate everything. He has sat around all day in his underclothes, fanning himself and grumbling at the heat and the flies. The only visitors allowed in were Marshal Henry, Dr. Hicks and the prison officials. Guiteau read his bible awhile and seemed particularly attracted by the

DENUNCIATIONS OF THE WICKED

in the 14th chapter of Revelations. At one he expresses entire willingness to be made a martyr of, and a few minutes later will assert his confident belief that he is good for 30 or 50 years yet on earth. He evolved a new plan for escaping his fate. He thinks that if the Warden and Deputy Warden resign there will be no one to carry on the execution, and he must be released. He has suggested this to those officers, who have as yet manifested no intention of obliging him

THE PRESSURE FOR ADMITTANCE TO THE EXECUTION

is fearful. Every form of inducement is offered to the officers to secure the coveted entrance to the jail. One gentleman of sightfully frank business methods walked up to the outer door of the outer jail to-day and thrusting three one hundred dollar bills through the bars offered them for an admission to-morrow. A gang of long-haired men and short-haired women, mostly the latter, has been besieging the White House all day to intercede with the President for a commutation of sentence. They were not allowed to see Arthur. Dr. Hicks is sure that Guiteau will march to the gallows like a martyr. Marshal Henry went in to see the prisoner and had quite a talk with him. When he came out he said, bitterly, "The fellow's a

TERRIBLE COWARD AND LIAR."

"Why so?" "When I went in he was sitting reading the Bible. I asked him what part he was reading, and he said Revelations. He waited a little, then said: "There is lots of hard times for the wicked." "Yes," I answered, "they generally have a pretty tough time of it. You don't feel so well as you did a year ago, do you?" He looked thoughtful for a moment and said, "I had to do it, I could not help myself." "Why did you have to?" "God put the duty on me." Then, thinking a moment, he said, "Blaine was the cause of it all, Blaine's an awful bad man." "Why didn't you remove Blaine then instead of the President?" "It had to be the President. Everybody's eyes were fixed upon him, no one else would have done." "Now," continued the Marshal, "the truth is he is a coward and a liar. He thinks the present administration is very hostile to Blaine and he can help himself out with it by abusing Blaine. At other times when he is in despair about Arthur's helping him he will abuse Arthur as badly as Blaine. At one hour he has caught hold of some straw of hope and

CHATTERS WITH BRASSY CHEERFULNESS.

At the next he is down in the depths of despair and talks savage and gloomy. To-day he thinks he is going to escape the gallows after all in some way. He is a disgusting little monster, any way you take him." I met, coming out of the cells, Dr. Young, who has been the physician a number of years. He sees Guiteau daily. "How is Guiteau, Doctor?" I asked. "Very well, physically and calm, mentally." "What produces that calmness, resignation, courage, exhaustion or desperation?" "I cannot tell, that's too much metaphysics for me." "You have attended other doomed prisoners?" "Oh, yes, quite a number." "Well, how does his calmness compare with theirs?" "The usual condemned man is a veritable coward who cringes around a while and then gets up a religious mania as one manifestation of his mental excitement and goes off shouting and singing. Some are too cowardly to do this, however, and are half dead with fear when they are hanged. Guiteau does not seem to be buoyed up with religious fervor, but he is outwardly calm. No one can say, of course, what struggle is going on inside of him."

CAPT. C. E. HENRY,

the Marshal of the District of the District of Columbia, is a large, heavy man, of dignified carriage and pleasant manners. He was a comrade of the late President's in the 2nd Ohio, and won his title of Captain by hard and gallant service with that regiment from Garfield's wonderful Winter campaign up the Big Sandy Valley to the last service of the regiment on the Mississippi. He distinguished himself at Sherman's ill-fortuned attack on Chickasaw Bayou, where he commanded the advance that succeeded in forcing a passage across the quagmire at the foot of the Rebel works. He has a slow, deliberate way of speaking and moving, but comes to the point with great directness and certainty, and is one of the most efficient Marshals the District ever had.

REV. W. W. HICKS,

the Congregationalist clergyman, who became the assassin's spiritual adviser, is a sleek, well-fed, parsony-looking man, with a fat, white face, fringed with light-colored side whiskers. His manners and conversation are fair, but his gush over the prisoner's spiritual exaltation becomes very offensive, and disposes the ungodly newspaper man to say things disrespectful of his cloth, and his sincerity.

JOHN W. GUITEAU,

the brother of the assassin, is a clean, well-built, rather stoutish person, below the average hight, and of fairly good person and manners. His conversation has a tendency to run into a glorification of the Guiteau family that soon makes him tiresome. I had talked with him but a few minutes when he informed me that courage was a constant attribute of the Guiteaus, and that his brother had a tender, emotional nature. This made his talk rather harrowing in its effect, and I escaped listening to his unfolding of the troubles Mrs. Scoville had had in living with Scoville, which he was in the humor for making. My sympathies were all with Scoville after I had seen his wife. The first description of her was given by a man on Newspaper Row, while we were discussing a number of stories brought in concerning her past character.

"Well," said he, "I am not going to pay any attention to any of them. Her looks are as good a warrant for virtue as a woman could have, and, poor thing, she's certainly entitled to *that* benefit from them."

THE SOLDIERS.

An old, white-haired Sergeant of the battery spoke joyously of the coming release of the men from the wretched duty they have had to do for a year past in guarding the jail. They all detested it in every way. He showed me the shot made by Sergeant Mason, and seemed quite as proud of the excellent marksmanship it showed as was consistent with soldierly discipline. It was quite a fine piece of calculation and gunnery, and if Guiteau had followed his usual custom it would have struck him just above the heart. The Devil protected his own that day, and led Guiteau to lie down on his couch just before the gun cracked.

A CRANK INVENTOR.

As we enter the carriage to leave the jail a crank inventor comes up to and stops the carriage. He has a wonderful gallows to show Capt. Henry, and begs passionately that his model may be examined. The Captain kindly consents. The model is well made, but the idea is worthless. The peculiarities consist of two round bars of iron running down the side.

"You see," says the inventor, with pleading earnestness, "you put this moveable crank on the bar, and it springs the trap like a shot. Then, when the prisoner is dead you change the crank to the other bar, and wind him up, shove his coffin right under him, and lower him down into it. Captain, for God's sake, do give me a show. Do encourage an inventor. This is the time to do immense good. Introduce a new idea into this business. The old kind of gallows is a thousand years old. I have the timbers already framed, and here on the ground. They are made of the best Virginia pine. There is a man in partnership with me, and if you'll give your consent we'll go into the jail to-night and put it up, and before daylight we'll have the scaffold already erected and ready for use, and the prisoner shan't hear the stroke of a hammer. You have no idea how much good you will do by consenting. There are 2,000 newspapers in the country, each of which will want a cut of this wonderful gallows, which can be furnished them at $1,000, leaving the Government a profit of $1,000 in the operation."

"But," says the Captain, a happy thought striking him, "you have made a grave mistake in letting the man who springs the trap be in sight. That ruins everything. You must not do that."

"Is that so?" says the inventor, chop-fallen.

"Yes," the rest of us put in. "That will never do at all. The trap-springer must be out of sight. You know what the poet says:

There is a hand you can not see,
That beckons me away.

That expresses the idea."

While the luckless inventor was considering this new predicament we succeed in disengaging ourselves and escaping.

AROUND THE STREETS.

This evening pools were made up in the saloons and elsewhere, where idle men congregate, on the time Guiteau would hang, whether he would break down or not, and every other conceivable phase of the execution. Each hotel has its special crank, more or less wild-eyed and voluble, who discusses to all who will listen. Charles H. Reed is at the Riggs, Mrs. Scoville at the National, John W. Guiteau at Willard's, Rev. Dr. Hicks at the Jail, Dr. Mary Walker in the ladies' parlor of various hotels, and uncanny ones of less degree are stumbled on wherever one goes.

The most important men in the City are Marshal Henry and Attorney-General Corkhill, whose lives are made a burden by being followed everywhere by a crowd of importunate seekers after the highly-prized tickets of admission. Money—running up into hundreds of dollars—is brazenly offered them, and all sorts of pressure brought to bear through Representatives of the hungry applicants' "deestricts." Capt. Henry solved the whole matter very properly by referring the question of admission to the Press Association of Washington City. This appointed a committee of four, who made a list of such representatives of papers as ought to be admitted. The list was given the Warden, and tickets sent the lucky ones. These were promptly counterfeited by unlucky ones, who produced imitations "well calculated to deceive" until detected by the list.

Associated Press Report.

UNITED STATES JAIL, 3.35 P. M.—While Reed was in the cell with Guiteau, an attendant came in and presented Guiteau with a large and beautiful bouquet. "Where did that come from?" asked the prisoner. "From your sister," the guard replied. Guiteau pressed it to his lips, and wept bitterly for a few minutes; then he suddenly exclaimed: "This does not become a man who is about to meet his God for doing God's will." This was the only exhibition of tenderness.

At his request and dictation Reed then

DREW UP HIS WILL,

in which he desires his body shall be given to Dr. Hicks, but on no account to be used for any mercenary purpose. He also gives to Dr. Hicks his book and other papers, to be used in writing his biography; Reed also drew up a paper at Guiteau's request, which was presented to Gen. Crocker, which contained the request of his sister and brother that his body be delivered to Rev. Hicks.

Guiteau thanked Reed for his efforts in his behalf, and then

BECOMING GREATLY EXCITED,

he exclaimed: "As for Pres. Arthur, he is a coward and ingrate, and he will be punished hereafter."

Reed started to go, when Guiteau said: "Wait one moment; I wish to say something more."

He then sat down at the table, and with a firm, bold hand, wrote the following and handed it to Reed, who came from the cell deeply affected.

"TO MY DEAR FRIEND, CHARLES H. REED:

"I am only too glad to express to you my unbounded appreciation of your services in my behalf. You did splendidly; may God reward you for it. Meet me in heaven. CHARLES J. GUITEAU.

"U. S. Jail, Washington, June 29, 1882."

Dr. Hicks remained about 15 minutes longer with the prisoner, but was unable to turn his thoughts away from the consideration of his immediate surroundings. When he returned from the cell,

MRS. SCOVILLE, HER LITTLE DAUGHTER, AND JOHN W. GUITEAU,

were admitted. Their interview with the prisoner lasted 15 minutes, the Warden and deputy being present. Guiteau was at first much excited, and roundly abused the President and "those wretches," as he termed those who had hounded him to the scaffold. "And you, too," he cried out, pointing at Gen. Crocker and the deputy, "you will be both sent to hell." In a few minutes he calmed down and said he

WAS READY TO DIE,

and wanted to be hung at 12 o'clock sharp.

At parting, he said: "Let me kiss my sister through the grated bars, and let it so go on record." After kissing his sister and little niece, he turned to his brother, and, handing him a dime, said, "Here is the 10 cents due the washerwoman. I guess you had better settle that balance to-day."

Mrs. Scoville and her brother John then took leave of him, and, passing directly to their carriage, were taken back to the city.

### FRIDAY.

**Opening of Guiteau's Last Day—Pandemonium in the Jail—Dispute Over the Autopsy—Scenes from Half-hour to Half-hour—Guiteau Weakens and Then Braces Up—March to the Scaffold—His Conduct There—The Final Drop—Appearance of the Corpse.**

WASHINGTON, June 30.—I began the day with a visit to the jail shortly after midnight. The Warden's office was full of newspaper men, officials, etc., writing, smoking, talking, etc. In one ante-room telegraphers were busily getting wires and instruments ready for heavy work. Inside the rotunda an artillery Sergeant moved around mechanically, watching the sentinels pacing their beats. At the wire door sat a night turnkey wearily twiddling his keys. Peering through the wire-work over his head, I could see, through the crack in the wooden screen, the "death-watch," sitting on a chair in front of Guiteau's cell, gazing fixedly inside.

Returning to the Warden's office, I found Dr. Hicks, who said that Guiteau had been very restless up to until past 11 o'clock, when he was sent for, and had a 20 minutes' talk with him, after which Guiteau said: "Well, I guess I can get a good night's rest now," and retired.

Several carriages now drive up in front, and the bell at the door rings sharply. When the door opens District-Attorney Corkhill enters, accompanied by several gentlemen. Corkhill calls Hicks, and they all retire to a private room, where the sound of an earnest discussion is heard.

It soon transpires that Dr. Beard, one of the believers in Guiteau's insanity, has secured the privilege from Hicks of making an autopsy of the body. He has telegraphed over the country inviting a number of doctors whom he believes think like him, to join in the examination. Corkhill is determined that the case shall not be "set up" against the Government in this way. He will assert the Government's right to control the disposition of the bodies of criminals. The dispute is long and earnest. It seems as if it will never end. A squad of reporters, who have been detailed to remain in the jail all night, get out a table, and begin an interesting game of poker-cent ante.

In the meantime a crazy negress has been put into one of the cells, and she begins to wake up all the echos in the long passages with blood curdling yells. "She is "God's woman," she says, and will shout as much as she pleases. And such a tireless yeller as she is. It seems as if would ruin a steam whistle to scream as viciously and incessantly as she does. She wakes up a child that screams piercingly. Other negro men and women wake up and join in the devilish chorus, with yells and singing of hymns, the white prisoners bang their doors and crash together pieces of iron to add to the infernal din. Two stout women are put in with the negress to suppress her, but she tears nearly all their clothing off, scratches and bruises them miserably, and then yells worse than ever.

Guiteau wakes up—as the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus must in such a Bedlam—and chafes uneasily.

At length Corkhill, Hicks and the party come out, reporting that everything has been amicably settled, and I go back to the hotel, to learn on the way that the terms of the settlement are that Guiteau's skull is to be opened by three physicians agreed upon by Hicks and Corkhill, who will take the brains to the Army and Navy museum.

The occurrences between daylight and noon were described in the following dispatches sent by me from the jail every few minutes to the BLADE:

WASHINGTON, June 30—8:30 A. M.—The day has dawned bright, but cooler and more pleasant than the last few scorchers. Everything is quiet about the city, and hardly the interest is shown in the event that might be expected. The truth is, the Washington people have become very weary of Guiteau. He has been with them a year now, and as an item of news has been picked clean to the bone. Nowhere else will they be so glad when he is finally disposed of.

The principal rumor this morning is that he

MEDITATES SOME SCHEME,

by which he hopes to postpone the execution beyond the appointed hour, and thus get a respite. If he can get the hour of ascending the scaffold changed to one some what later he may try by a long speech, prayers and services to get past 2 o'clock, which is the limit. On the other hand, the officials seem determined

ON PROMPTNESS AND RAPIDITY.

Their program is to visit him in the cell, pinion his arms and read the death warrant to him at 11:30, have him on the scaffold by 12, and all over at 12:30.

The artillerymen guards, the jail guards and possibly some other troops will be present, with a strong force of metropolitan police to control the crowd outside. No special trouble is expected from any source, beyond annoyances from the

GANGS OF HYSTERICY CRANKS

who are all flocking here. Charles Shaw, a man who is to be executed in January for the murder of his sister, occupies the next cell to Guiteau, and when he can catch sight of the assassin, takes pleasure in shouting at him. "Hello, Old Inspiration! How do you feel now? I am afraid God's man will get left, just as hard." This never fails to enrage Guiteau terribly.

THE CONCEALED MAN

who will pull the rope is Col. Robert Storm, who has officiated several times in that position. He has personally attended to all the arrangements of the trap, rope and triggers.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—9 A. M.—In spite of the row at the jail, Guiteau passed a quiet night, after he got to sleep, and is now reported calm and collected; he has enjoyed a good breakfast, and the Warden thinks he will go to the scaffold quietly, but probably burst out in a passionate speech when there.

Reed, his counsel, says he has

PREPARED A PRAYER,

which will create a more profound sensation than anything he has yet written or said. It is bitter, stinging, and pathetic.

John W. Guiteau will witness the execution, but Mrs. Scoville probably will not.

JAIL, 9:30 A. M.—A crowd is gathering around the jail. Lemonade and fruit vanders around, as at a circus.

Guiteau ate half his breakfast and then pushed the dishes aside, sa

# THE WEEKLY BLADE.

## TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 6.


### RECENT LITERATURE.

THE BRAIN AND ITS FUNCTIONS. By J. Loys. Illustrated. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, $1.50.

MYTH AND SCIENCE. An Essay. By Tito Vignoli. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price $1.50.

We have here the 39th and 40th volumes of the International Series, which is now too well known to need commendation. The present volumes are by no means the least interesting, the second touching, as it does, upon a question which attracts and fascinates many who are not scientists, namely Evolution. This description of the historical evolution of myth and science will be read with interest. The first is a thoroughly scientific treatment of the brain and its function, but couched in language so plain that the unprofessional reader can understand the author's ideas.

SCIENCE AND CULTURE, and Other Essays. By Thomas Huxley, L.L.D., F.R.S. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, $1.50.

The matter in this book is made up of addresses, lectures and essays, which have appeared during the past seven years. The character of his works is too well known to need anything more than a notice that it is placed before the public in a purchaseable form.

VICTOR EMANUEL. By Edward Dicey, M. A. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

That part of the history of Italy with which Victor Emanuel is connected is full of interest to the reader, independent of any special desire that he may have to know more of his life. The narrative of his reign is given here with cleverness and precision, and will be read with pleasure.

### A SCENE IN CAIRO.

**The Justice of that Ancient Land Queerly Illustrated.**

McMillan's Magazine.

I remember one day being attracted by a rather large crowd in a Cairo square, and on getting nearer saw a policeman, whip in hand, seated on the box of an empty carriage and slashing away vigorously at the head of a groom, who was standing at the horses' heads, endeavoring to quiet them under the active exercise in which this representative of Egyptian majesty was indulging.

On inquiry of the bystanders, I found that the coachman had got off the box to hold the horse while his master was engaged in some neighboring shop. The policeman had at once jumped up in order to drive the carriage to a spot considered more convenient. An English crowd would no doubt have insisted on teaching that policeman the proper use of a whip on his own bully's body, but the Cairenes enjoyed the scene immensely, regarding it as a sort of "fantasiyeh," which might be translated by our ingenious species of street idler as "lark." While the fun was at its height a superior officer appeared on the scene, and shortly afterwards the owner of the carriage, a Pasha. The latter gentleman insisted on immediate reparation, which the officer at once offered by administering a sound drubbing to his zealous and playful subordinate, who howled the while most piteously. This was not enough, however, for the Pasha, for on a subsequent visit to the prison I found my policeman incarcerated for an indefinite period in order to learn better manners in dealing with a Pasha's carriage, and penned up in the same hole was the unfortunate groom, whom his lordship had imprisoned for being whipped!

### How the Judge Crossed the Stream.

Philadelphia Times.

"We were riding along the road one chilly day in November," said Gen. James Craig, talking about court business and legal talent, "when we struck a small stream that appeared to be about 30 yards wide. 'Hello,' said Judge Norton, of Missouri, 'this is a new stream to me. How shall we cross it?' Taking advantage of his ignorance, I pretended to survey the situation, and after emerging from the thicket, solemnly inquired, 'Judge, can you swim?' 'Like a fish,' he replied, while his eyes twinkled in the expectation of displaying his ability in that direction. 'I can't,' said I, 'so suppose you strip off and swim across testing the depth as you go, and give me the advantage of your experience.' 'All right,' he said, dismounting from his horse. Then he removed all his clothes, tied them together, placed them safely between his teeth, and started cautiously into the creek. I choked my handkerchief into my mouth to keep from laughing, while the Judge gravely walked across through exactly four inches of water; but you would have died to see his look of unutterable disgust when he reached the opposite bank. His feet were blue with mud, but his ankles were scarcely touched by the water. It was three straight days before he spoke to me again."

### Gov. Blackburn's Conversion.

The conversion of Gov. Blackburn at the revival meeting of Mr. Barnes, the Evangelist, has created a great sensation in Kentucky, as the Governor has been a skeptic. A correspondent thus describes the scene: "When brother Barnes came down from the stage to take his stand on the floor in front of the audience, Miss Marie began to sing:

'Knocking, knocking!
Who is there?'

"A few minutes after, among the standing throng, could be seen the gray-haired head of the Governor of Kentucky moving toward the greatest Evangelist of the age, who stood with outstretched hands ready to receive the converts. Firmly grasping the hand of Brother Barnes, Gov. Blackburn, with his whole body quivering with emotion, as anyone could see who looked upon him, took his seat on the front row of chairs set apart for the penitents, and there made his first public confession of his Savior."


### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

**For the Ill Effects of Tobacco.**

Dr. C. A. Fernald, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco."


### A Snake in Her Hat.

Rome Telephone.

The other day a certain young lady in Rome, Ga., started out shopping. While putting on her hat she thought it felt rather heavy, but not noticing anything, she put it on her head. On her return home she asked her sister to take off her hat, as she thought something was on it. Her sister took off her hat, and while doing so came very near being bitten by a snake. The lady had worn the snake around with her all the time, unconscious of its presence.

### The Governor of Missouri.

New York Sun.]

The eccentric Governor of Missouri, about the time it is announced that he has lost heavily by speculation in staples, pardons some Missouri gamblers, whose conviction was hailed with joy in St. Louis. Fellow feeling?


### Eminent Physicians

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney Wort every Spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

### Why Things Go Up.

If you will multiply $3,000 and $10,000 by 2½, you have the result, $7,500—$25,000. So the original capitals of The Louisiana State Lottery have gone along with the increase of cost of whole tickets for the monthly drawings, which has gone from two dollars to five dollars apiece. A single dollar sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will have the same chance as before of getting $15,000. Two dollars sent may bring you $30,000; but five dollars sent may bring you $75,000. One reason for the change was the fact that the managers could never supply the demand, to the vexation of its regular patrons. For further information write to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and be sure to do so before July 11 next.


For the Blade.

### TWILIGHT.

In her golden bed, behind the thicket,
Slowly sinks the sun;
Leader still new sings the waking cricket—
Twilight has then come.

Homeward, the herdsman drives his herd of sheep,
Humming some old tune;
And from the far horizon—from her sleep—
Rises the full moon.

The sun's last rays still penetrate the night!
Venus shines on high;
A million worlds soon lend their twinkling light,
Gorgeous—lovely sky!

Amidst this twilight splendor, stillness reigns.
Until from the tow'r
The village trumpeter loudly proclaims,
Twilight's early hour!

Romantic change—of busy day to night;
Picturesque—sunset—scene,
That gives us stars, whose crystal light
Turn our thoughts to dreams.

Truest picture of Nature's art!
Golden end of day!
We admire thee, with all our heart,
Wonderful display!

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

# Throne and Scaffold.

## A Historical Romance.

### BOOK II—THE KING.

### CHAPTER I.

A ROYAL BLUE BEARD.

On the morning of January 3, in the year one thousand five hundred and forty, the wide plain extending from the park gates of the royal palace of Greenwich, away to the wooded heights of Shooter's Hill, and known as Black or *Bleak* Heath, presented a far different appearance to that which generally greeted such travelers as, coming from Dover and the South Coast, had surmounted the dangers of their journey and arrived within five miles of the great metropolis.

On the plain, divested for the occasion of its gorse and heather, was pitched a rich tent of cloth of gold, surrounded by divers other tents and pavilions, in which by reason of the coldness of the Winter, burned large wood fires, on which were thrown rare scents and essences, in honor of the important occasion which had gathered together on this one spot England's choicest beauty and rarest chivalry.

On Blackheath, His Majesty King Henry VIII. awaited the arrival of the lady whom he deigned to make his fourth wife. Towards Blackheath, undeterred by the sad fate of her three predecessors on the throne, rode, in all the panoply of state, Anne of Cleves, the second daughter of John III., surnamed "the Pacificator," Duke of Cleves, Count of Mark and Lord of Ravenstein.

It had been the King's whim to give his fourth and least beloved bride a more royal welcome than he had bestowed upon the unfortunate Katherine of Arragon, divorced and as some said subsequently poisoned, the ill-fated Anna Boleyn, who lost her head upon the scaffold, or the scarcely less to be pitied Jane Seymour, who for want of proper care after giving birth to a prince, died with the rejoicings of a nation ringing in her ears.

By the King's order, the people were notified by public outcry that all who loved their sovereign should repair to Greenwich, to "meet and make their devoirs to My Lady Anne of Cleves, who would shortly be their Queen."

A contemporary chronicler thus describes the scene upon the heath:

"From the tents to the park gates at Greenwich all the furze had been cut down, together with the bushes, and thus an empty space formed for the view of spectators. Next the park pales on the east side stood the merchants of the steel yard, and on the west side stood the merchants of Genoa, Florence, Venice and Spain, in coats of velvet. On both sides of the way stood the merchants of the City of London, and the Aldermen and Council of the said city to the number of 160, who were mixed with the esquires. Next the tents were knights and 50 gentlemen pensioners, dressed in velvet, with chains of gold. Behind the gentlemen stood the serving men, well-horsed and apparelled, that whosoever viewed them well might say that they, for tall and comely personages, clean of limb and body, were able to give the greatest Prince in Christendom a mortal breakfast, if he were the King's enemy. The gentlemen pertaining to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Admiral, and other nobles, beside their costly liveries, wore chains of gold. These, to the number of 1,200, were ranged in a double-file from the park gates to the cross upon the heath, and there awaited the advent of the King, with Her Grace.

All eyes were eagerly directed towards the well-wooded hill, down which the Queen that was to be, would ride to meet her lord, but while as yet there were no signs that she had crossed the brow of highland, a pair of young Knights, both handsome, both elegantly equipped strolling idly from their tents, met by the pavilion of cloth of gold, erected for the convenience of her Grace of Cleves, when she should arrive.

"My dear Sir Hubert! the saints be with you; I knew not that you were of this gallant assembly," cried Godfrey Tavener, for it was he promoted to the brilliancy and dignity of one of the King's Knights. "What a glorious show. Methinks 'twould give a foreigner a vast conception of our island's wealth, to show him this goodly company assembled here to-day to do honor to his Grace's choice."

"A choice which his grace devoutly laments he ever made," answered Sir Hubert Hayward, in a low voice, looking suspiciously around him as if doubtful of the safety of the place for such a communication

"How so? Surely the lady is of good countenance and fair fame. I have seen the portrait made of her by Master Hans Holbein, than whom is none more cunning with the pencil, and beshrew me, but it liked me well."

"Walk with me a little Sir Godfrey," said his fellow knight, 'and though there be a worthy proverb 'speak less than thou knowest,' I will e'en tell thee of matters which though but little spread at present, will surprise the world ere long."

"What would a court be without a scandal?" asked Godfrey, laughing.

"This is more than mere scandal. Know then—but whisper it not to so much as the birds of the air—know then, that our gracious sovereign is already casting in his mind how he may rid himself of the lady who comes hither this day to be his wife."

"But for what reason?"

"Listen. The match was one of Sir Thomas Cromwell's making, and having determined upon it, he predisposed the King by every means in his power towards this unfortunate lady, and if there be truth in the world, it was not for nothing that Master Holbein, when he drew her portrait, forgot that the small-pox had left its marks upon a face never too fair."

"But is it for this alone—?"

"Nay, for though it be not yet known to you, I will admit the King hath already seen her. Inflamed by the accounts of her great beauty, and impatient to welcome her as his bride, the King all unknown save to Sir Thomas Cromwell to myself and a few whom he admitted to his confidence, rode to Rochester incognito, with eight gentlemen, all dressed alike in plain coats of a dull grey color, and sending a message to her grace, enquired whether she would deign to accept a New Year's present at his hands."

"And thou were admitted to her presence?"

"Aye, and I make bold to say, there was not amongst us undismayed to see a lady so unlike that which she had been represented to be. As for the King, as Lord Russell who was of our party declared, he never saw his Highness so marvellously astonished and abashed as on that occasion. She fell at the King's feet, and he raising her, kissed her cheek, and welcomed her, but as in addition to her want of beauty she was unable to speak a word of English and the King was equally ignorant of the guttural accents of High Dutch the interview was cut short, and it was not till we were speeding from the scene of this unfortunate meeting, that his Highness with a good round oath swore that the Lady Anne should never be wife of his, and declared "some means must be found for preventing his completing the engagement with this Flanders mare."

"Then will not the marriage take place?" asked Godfrey all amazed, as he looked around at the gorgeous preparations made for giving the unfortunate lady a queenly reception.

"Oh, aye, the marriage will take place, it is too late to draw back, but when I think of the fate of the others I shudder at the risk which this poor lady runs to sit awhile upon a gilded throne. See! by yon cloud of dust and the shimmering of the wintry sunlight on the spear heads she even now approaches. To thy post Godfrey, we shall meet again in Greenwich palace to night, but an thou lovest me, not a word of that which I have told thee. Perchance thy head and mine might be in sawdust before the morning."

A grand flourish of horns announced the arrival of Anne of Cleves upon Black heath. Surrounded by her own attendants, whom a historian of the time declares to have been not one with better favored than herself, and all dressed in the ungainly heavy Dutch fashion, she rode straight to the pavilion of cloth of gold, prepared for her reception, where she was met by the nobleman appointed for the purpose by the King, and the ladies who were to compose her English court, amongst whom Godfrey Tavener did not fail to notice Marian Oughtred, distinguished above them all by the marvellous beauty of her face and the symmetry of her figure.

Hardly had the Queen entered her tent when another royal flourish announced the arrival of the King, who rode accompanied by some six thousand gentlemen in all the majesty of state.

First came the King's trumpeter, then the State officers of the Council and the gentlemen of the privy chamber, all in velvet coats richly embroidered with gold, and with chains of gold about their necks; after them came the barons in their robes, and the bishops in black satin; behind them again the Earls of England, and afterwards alone, the Duke Philip of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, richly apparalled and with the order of the golden fleece about his neck. Then followed the Ambassadors, and the Lord Chancellor, with the other great State officers, and garter King at arms in his resplendant livery. Then the Marquis of Dorset in a rich purple suit, embroidered with pearls, bearing the King's sword of state, and after him, though with some space between, King Harry the Eighth of England.

The King was apparelled in a coat of purple velvet, made somewhat like a frock, embroidered all over with flat gold of damask, with small lace mixed between traverse wise, so that little of the ground appeared, about which garment was a rich guard curiously embroidered. The sleeves and breast were cut and lined with cloth of gold, and clasped with great buttons of diamonds, rubies and Orient pearls; his sword and girdle adorned with stones and emeralds, his cap garnished with stones, but his bonnet was so rich in jewels that few men could value them, besides which—so adds the chronicler from whom I quote—he wore a collar of such ballas-rubies and pearls that few men ever saw the like.

On either side the King ran 10 footmen splendidly apparelled in cloth of gold, and then after a seemly distance came the King's master of the horse, Sir Anthony Browne leading the King's horse of estate by a long golden rein, the barb himself being trapped in velvet and satin, all embroidered with gold. The pages of honor followed next, in coats of rich tinsel and crimson velvet, embroidered with marvelous devices and bearing great shoulder knots of gold. Behind them rode the guards in their magnificent uniform, under the captaincy of Sir Anthony Wingfield, and the procession was closed by pensioners and spearmen in vast numbers.

When Anne of Cleves was advised that the King was close at hand, she left her tent and came forth to meet him.

She was attired in a rich gown of cloth of gold made round, and without any train after the Dutch fashion, and on her head a caul, and over that a round bonnet or cap set full of orient pearls, and before that she had a cornet of black velvet and about her neck she had a partlet set full of precious stones, which, in the words of the historian already quoted, "glistened all the field."

Godfrey Tavener's post of duty gave him an admirable opportunity of noticing the meeting between Anne and her royal bridegroom, and after the tidings he had just received from his friend and companion, Sir Hubert Hayward, it was with no little curiosity he watched the manner in which the King would greet the lady for whom he had openly avowed so great a distaste.

Whatever may have been his feelings, His Highness kept them, for the occasion, completely under control, and doffing his jeweled bonnet, he came forward with a most princely bearing and saluted, welcomed and embraced the lady who had crossed the seas to become his fourth wife.

The procession back from Blackheath to the Palace of Greenwich was even more splendid than that which accompanied the King to his bride's pavilion, for it included all Anne of Cleves' suite together with those whose duties had sent them beforehand to the heath, to prepare for, and join in the reception of their future Queen, and never had a more gallant assembly, wound its way beneath the splendid chestnuts of Greenwich Park, than that which conducted Anne of Cleves to her short lived majesty.

The Thames, as it flowed on its placid course beneath the walls of the palace, was covered with boats and barges gaily decorated with flags, and the air reverberated with music, the clang of brass instruments and the mighty peal of guns.

Arrived at the palace, the King assisted his bride elect to dismount, with a good grace, and lovingly embracing her, bade her "welcome to her own." But it could hardly have been without manifold misgivings that she entered the doors which had been as gladly opened to her three predecessors, one divorced, dead now some said from poison, some from a broken heart, one beheaded with ignominy and disgrace on Tower Hill and one—the last—laid in an early grave the happiest of them all.

It may have been that even Sir Thomas Cromwell was deceived by the graciousness of the King towards his ill fated consort, on the occasion of her public reception, but certain it is that that very night words of his Highness publicly spoken, went far to confirm the report of his disfavor to the match, for when the Lord Chamberlain inquired of the King if it would please his Majesty to name a day for the coronation of the Queen, he answered with contracted brow and face inflamed by passion.

"'Tis time enough to talk of that when I have made her my Queen."

In honor of the great event of the day, and to bring the festivities to a fitting conclusion, a grand ball was given in the palace to all those about the King's person, which, though not favored by the presence of Her Majesty in person, was as brilliant as the occasion warranted.

Needless to say that Godfrey Tavener was present, for in the short time he had been in court he had managed to win the favor and good graces of all with whom he was brought in contact. The few months since his arrival at the Palace of Sheen had sufficed to develop a light brown moustache which added to the beauty of his delicately shaped mouth without hiding it, and removed the one fault it had been possible to find with his countenance—effeminacy. Moreover, thanks to the generosity of the King, who, in his delight at finding the spoils of the Abbey of Totteridge far exceed in value what he anticipated, made him a valuable present in gold, he was enabled to appear at court in attire befitting the condition of the knight, who owned his sovereign alone for master.

Truth to tell, Godfrey, at least so said his brothers in arms, was in a good way to be spoilt by the attentions he received from the fair sex, yet he had no declared to be known as a carpet knight, fritting his time in a lady's bower over lute and mandoline, and this he had well shown in two affairs of honor within as many months, when his strong right arm and inflexible wrist had lunged his weapon once through the sword arm and once through the shoulder of his opponent.

It was not till Mistress Marian Oughtred showed first at Court that our young hero answered the glances thrown at him or the siglings of such fair ladies as would fain have made his better acquaintance, but so soon as the fair maiden whom he had escorted from her father's house to the Palace of Sheen, came to take a ready part in the amusements of the Court, Godfrey became more constant in his attendance at such places where the ladies most did congregate, and it was speedily noised abroad that there was at all events what in these days is called "an understanding between them."

He was ever at her side, despite the fact that he had many rival suitors, with whom to dispute that post of honor, but it was not till the evening of the ball at Greenwich that our young hero learnt that he was like to have a rival more dangerous than those who till then had paid court to the most recent addition to the ladies of honor.

"Have a care, friend," whispered Sir Hubert Hayward in his ear; 'the smiles of beauty may be purchased at too high a figure. Hark ye, Mistress Marian is a bride fit for a noble, aye! for a *King*. Take heed, for there is one who turns with distaste from his ill favored bride to sun himself in the smiles of the one whom you know well. It is already bruited abroad that but for Mistress Marian, the lady whom we welcome this day might have fared better in the royal favor. Beware, for rivalry with Kings is no slight matter, and may portend a headless trunk at suurise one fine morning."

"A hundred thanks for thy friendly warning," answered Godfrey. "But I would not for a thousand crowns check so fair a promise of advancement for the daughter of my old friend Sir Gregory Oughtred. An the King will wed Mary, and may you and I dance at the wedding."

"Thou rufflest it well and wouldst carry it with a high hand, but for all that remember I gave thee timely warning. Our bluff King Hal has a trick of making short work of such as stand in his way."

### CHAPTER II.

MY LADY'S CHAMBER.

In one of the smaller apartments of the Palace of Greenwich, sat Marian Oughtred—alone.

Dressed in the most becoming fashion of the day, her attire admirably calculated to show off to perfection the almost inimitable grace of her tall lithe figure, she rested on the cushions in the window seat, contrived within the thickness of the walls, gazing out upon the bosom of the broad Thames which flowed placidly by, bearing on its breast every kind of craft, from the stately ship of adventure bound for the Indies, to the humble skiff conveying passengers from shore to shore.

There was a smile of pride on her full red lips, and her bright brown eyes sparkled with gratified vanity.

Though she gazed out upon the river, she saw it not, though she held an illuminated missal in her hand, she read it not, and though a lute lay beside her on the crimson cushions of the seat, the music in her heart needed no instrument made by hands, to give it expression.

Ever and anon she turned her glance somewhat impatiently from without, to scan the interior of the chamber, which was hung with arras, and contained but a solid carved oaken table, and two chairs, on the backs of which the initians "H and A" were twined together with a true lover's knot, calling back she days, when the fair Anna Boleyn was the pride of the heart, and the joy of the life, of Henry of England.

Mellowed by distance came from afar, the sound of the knights who laughed and drank and gambled within their quarters, while now and again rose in dulcat tone, the voice of one who celebrated his mistress' charms in amorous verse; from the river subdued to her ear came the echo of the sailor's song. The air was clear, the sky blue; the sun shone bright, and to one person at all events, that January day the world seemed good, and life well worth the living.

Presently the tapestry on the farther wall parted, drawn aside by an unseen hand, and Marian sprang to her feet, her cheeks flushing and her bosom throbbing.

"May a poor Knight venture to intrude?" asked a voice and without waiting for a reply, the arras was drawn further apart to give admission to Godfrey Tevener.

Marian shrank back as he approached her, and it needed no conjuror to tell that the rich dress, the rosy lips, the sparkling eyes of the listless but expectant damsel had not been assumed to welcome the visitor who thus unannounced intruded upon her privacy.

"Go!" she said hurriedly. "Go—you must not remain here."

"By the mass, fair Mistress Marian, 'tis but scant courtesy to give a dismissal for a greeting."

"Nay, but 'tis for thine own good I speak. I prithee begone."

"In sooth, madam, it would be churlish to grudge you my absence, yet I would fain learn the reason of the blind faith you would encourage in me. It seems that your actions are ever for my good, and yet you forbid me even to question the method in which the benefit is to be derived."

"Another time, Godfrey—another time," and in her eagerness she laid her soft, white hand upon the embroidered sleeve of his coat. "Ask what thou wilt when next we meet, but not now. If you were to be discovered here—"

If I were discovered here who would question my right—who would dare?" asked Godfrey fiercely.

"Nay, nay; thou knowest thou art welcome," she answered, but her eyes the while roamed hither and thither about room, like those of a captured animal, seeking the chance of escape.

"And yet I doubt it. But 'tis only a simple question I came to ask. Tell me, I pray, where hast thou disposed the young damsel, Cicely? Hath she recovered from her wounds? Where may I find her?"

"She is well, and well cared for," replied Marian, with downcast eyes.

"Aye, mistress; but that hath been the answer week after week. I will no longer be put off. I will see her with mine own eyes, and learn from her own lips that it is as you say."

"What is she to thee?" asked Marian softly.

"Ask me no questions. Resolve me my doubts, and I will begone."

"Methinks, sir knight, thy residence within the court hath not improved thy courtesy. Time was when, cap in hand, thou wert my humble servant, and now thou comest to me blustering and loud-voiced as any hectoring swashbuckler of them all."

"Answer my question, for the love of Heaven, and I will do aught thou mayst require of me. I prithee keep me in suspense no longer. Tell me—only tell me—where is Cicely?"

"Hush! what is that?" cried Marian eagerly, as the sound of footsteps in the corridor without smote upon her ear. "Fly! fly! Godfrey, while there is yet time—no, no, it is too late; hide! hide behind the arras."

She clasped her little white arms appealingly about him and strove to drag him towards a place of concealment, but Godfrey stood firm and undaunted.

"Why should I fly? why should I hide?" he asked, "what evil have I done? what harm do I contemplate? I fear no man, let who will enter here, I can account for my my presence. Tush Mistress Marian, you have a lover and you would not that he should find me here—is it not so?"

At this juncture the tapestry was thrust back with a heavy hand, and standing there, his fingers still clutching the silken hangings, stood Henry himself.

"My Liege!" cried Godfrey in amazement, as he dropped upon one knee.

"Your Grace!" exclaimed Marian with a conscious blush as she swept a long, low reverence.

"Ha! Gadslife, what is this? Treason?" cried the King, as he looked from one to the other, his burly form swelling with anger, and his bloated face scanning them both.

In a moment, flashed into Godfrey's mind, the warning he had received through Sir Hubert Hayward, a warning which at the time he had thought lightly of, as being but a repetition of the light gossip, and idle scandal of a gay court, but as he gazed upon the angry countenance of his enraged Sovereign, he felt that in the present case, he was in very truth in awkward plight.

"No treason, may it please your Grace," he said, still kneeling.

"Ha, then, what dost thou here? Is it thus thou requitest the confidence of the best and trustiest Knight from John O'Groat's to Scilly? What is thy business with this lady? Speak, or by the blood of my father, your head shall answer for it."

"My lord's grace, he came but to ask a favor of me."

"'Tis like enough, but I would have thee keep thy favors for a worthier suitor. Methinks we see in this unseemly intrusion the reason for the many good words put in by thee for yonder knight who dares not raise his eyes. Have a care, sirrah, have a care," and the King raised his voice till it reverberated through the room, "remember the power that raised thee can debase thee; thy spurs may be struck off, or for the matter of that thy head—have a care, for Harry of England brooks none who thwart him."

"Will your grace suffer me to speak?"

"Aye, man, speak on, in the name of the saints, but beware how thou liest to me."

"I came hither seeking Mistress Marian in her chamber, not for her own sake, for to such beauty how could I dare aspire, but to beg of her tidings of one who is very dear to me."

"Even as your Majesty may remember, I spoke of one Cicely, who in page's garb followed Sir Godfrey from——"

"Gadslife! It minds me well," cried the King, his brow relaxing in sternness, and the hand which had played threateningly with his dagger hilt, removing to his girdle. "But I forgot it was this youth she followed from the North. Sir Godfrey thou art a lucky wight to have the damsels run after thee, and I hear this maiden hast a rare beauty. Bring her to Court—let our royal eyes have sight of this fair page from nature's book." And the broad ruddy face of the King expanded into a good humored smile at his own wit. "Rise, man, rise—thou shalt ask nothing of us in reason that we will not grant. Harken! There are those about who would make strange use of this adventure, were it known abroad. Keep thy tongue between thy teeth sirrah, and it shall be well with thee."

"Rest assured I will give thy message to Cicely," said Marian, drawing a long breath of relief on seeing the impending danger passing away.

"Nay, sweetheart," cried the King, taking Marian's chin between his thumb and forefinger and playfully pinching it, "let the man even be his own messagebearer. Such burning words lose half their meaning when received at second hand. Beshrew me, but I forgot where thou foldest me thou hadst placed the girl since she recovered of her wounds. Aha! Master Godfrey, methinks those dark eyes of thine have wounded her heart more sorely than ever did sword or lance her flesh."

"Believe me, your grace, she has been well cared for," answered Marian, hastily.

"Sweetheart, it doubts me not, but now I call to mind, 'twas the Dowager of Norfolk who, at thy entreaty, consented to receive the maiden."

"The Duchess!" cried Godfrey.

"No other," said Marian. "In my wish to serve her whose faithfulness and devotedness I could so well appreciate, I supplicated for her a post in the household of the Duchess, who hath, if I mistake not, appointed her as waiting woman to the Lady Catherine Howard."

And thus it was that by the good fortune of the King's entrances Godfrey learnt what Mistress Marian would fain have kept hidden from him, for reasons of her own.

"Stay yet a moment, Sir Godfrey," said the King.

"I prithee your Grace, detain him not," Marian dared to interrupt, with the playful manner which so well became her. "See you not how his eyes sparkle and his limbs tremble, eager to be gone to bend the knee before his true lady love."

"Get you hence, Sirrah," exclaimed the King, laughing, "but mind you, breathe not a word of that you have seen and heard within these four walls."

"My life on my discretion, your Majesty," replied Godfrey, bowing low.

Courteously raising Marian's hand to his lips in respectful salutation, and once more paying homage to his Sovereign, Godfrey moved toward the other side of the room, and had already stretched forth his hand to raise the arras, when it was suddenly and violently dashed aside, and there confronting him, with flashing eyes and fierce, determined face, stood, in his monk's frock and cowl, with a girdle of rope about his waist, Friar Eustice.

So sudden and unexpected was the apparition that Godfrey started back instinctively, laying his hand upon his sword-hilt, but the friar, with an angry scowl, showing that he recognized the person by whom he was confronted, but in no other way noticing him, pushed rudely by, and even before the King, who had taken Marian's hand in his, in lover-like dalliance, was aware that the apartment was tenanted by any save themselves, Friar Eustace interposed his large, muscular bulk between the two, who occupied the window recess.

The King turned hastily with a muttered oath and an evil expression, which augured ill for the intruder, but as his gave lighted on the Monk's resolute face and deep, flashing eyes, his own sank abashed before them.

Godfrey, amazed at the sight of the Friar at such a time, and under circumstances betokening a familiarity with the palace accorded to few, half drew his sword, and waited, not knowing whether the intrusion might not mean danger to his sovereign lord, the King.

To his surprise, Henry laid his hand upon the Friar's shoulder and led him apart.

"Bethink yourself, your highness, of what you do," said the Monk, in stern tones. "Remember she to whom you are pledged, who lies within these walls."

"I am not well handled in this matter?" answered the King in a fretful voice. "Were it not for fear of making a ruffle in the world, and driving her brother into the hands of the Emperor and the French King, I would not now marry her."

Friar Eustace bent his head and whispered some few words, upon which the King stamped his foot, impatiently crying:

"Is there then none other remedy, but I must needs against my will put my neck into the yoke?"

The Friar's answer was inaudible, as Godfrey noiselessly raised the arras and slipped unnoticed from the room, conscious that he had already heard a matter that was never intended for his ears

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Advertising and Puffing.

Detroit Tribune.

A medical society in Chicago has expelled a member for the gross offense of publishing his card in a newspaper and paying for it. But probably half the members of that society every time they set a bone or dress the wound of a person injured in the street, rush to the nearest newspaper office to secure gratuitous mention of the fact in the local columns. When you get down to the marrow of it, it is not advertising, but paying for advertisements, that the medical societies expel a man for.


### A Half Dollar Trial.

Mr. Ernest King, editor of the Fall River (Mass.) *Sun*, thus discourses upon the merits of St. Jacobs Oil: "Suffering with rheumatic pains, I was Didymus as to remedies. I read of St. Jacobs Oil and said, here goes for a half dollar trial. I bought a bottle, and before it was half used the screw-wrench pains had gone, and troubled me no longer."


# HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

**Graphic Description of the Condition of the Irish Fishermen and Fisheries—The Boycotting Method—Assassination of Lord Montmorris—Irish Superstitions Regarding Persons Meeting with Violent Deaths, etc., etc.**

BY JAMES REDPATH.

### LXXI.

IRISH FISHERIES AND IRISH LANDLORDS.

I stayed several days at Cliften, in Connemara, and learned there more about landlord tyranny than I had ever been able to glean elsewhere in so short a time. Irish landlordism is soonest seen in its true character in the districts along the Atlantic. Connemara, for example, is an out-of-the-way region. There are no railroads in it, and no daily newspapers. It is one of the most beautiful regions of the West of Ireland, but it is rarely visited by studious tourists or by experienced journalists. For generations the landlords have been absolute despots in Connemara. All the powers of the Empire have been centered without limitation on supervisors in their hands, and they have done as they pleased with the native toilers of the sea and the soil without even the restraining fear of public opinion. Here, for nearly three centuries, landlord rule, like Russian Czarism, has been been "despotism tempered by the fear of assassination"—which has absolutely been its *only* restraining force.

I shall tell the readers of the BLADE what I learned about Irish landlordism in Connemara as soon as I return from Lord Montmorris, to whose funeral when I left Cliften, I was fated to be going unawares. To read one of the epigrams of fate, after having seen landlordism rampant and merciless, I was brought face to face with peasantism rebellious and pitiless.

But before I leave Cliften let me say, in justice to MacDonough, that he was not an exceptional tyrant. The Blakes were quite as bad, and many of the coast landlords were worse. The cardinal article in the political creed of all the landlords of Ireland, is that the chief duty of government is to defend property, and that the people have no rights that property is bound to respect. If my memory serves me rightly in this one particular (the only statement in this series of notes that I have made from memory alone), the Blakes exacted more days of unpaid "duty work" than MacDonough; and they—this "nice ould family"—only paid their tenants for compulsory or contract labor, outside of duty work, at the magnificent rate of 12 cents a day! and the peasants had to board themselves when they were working for this criminal pay!

Not content with this law-enforced robbery, the Blakes did not hesitate to compel these tenants, who make their living by fishing, to come in and work for them at any time—even when there was a school of fish on the coast, and the poor men were engaged in catching them. This petty despotism often ruined the season for these hardy toilers of the sea.

The more one studies Irish landlordism the more proofs he gathers that its destruction is essential to every material interest of the Irish people. For example, in order that the landlords may thrive, the people *must* be thinned out, and yet when the peasantry are driven into exile the Towns and Cities—all the shops, and trades, and mills, and manufactures, and professions—suffer from the lack of buyers and sellers, of customers and clients. The Irish fisheries have been ruined by the same malign foreign institution. As fast as the poor fishermen make money it is taken from them by the landlords, who increase their rents not only in accordance with the increased value of the lands, even when these increased values have been created exclusively by the tenants themselves, *but also, and equally with every accidental or extraneous increase of income, however derived, by their tenants.* As soon as a poor couple, for example, have two or three girls in America who send them remittances of money—"up goes the rent on them!" The majority of the rents of the small holdings in the west of Ireland are paid by Irish girls and Irish boys in the United States. This is the chief reason why Irish landlords favor emigration. This great drain on the wealth of America will continue until landlordism is abolished in Ireland. This is a good American reason why we should encourage the Land League.

But in addition to increasing the rents on the fishermen, the fishing interests of Ireland have been ruined by the refusal of the Irish landlords to contribute their legitimate quota to the erection of breakwaters and harbors of refuge along the western coast. The British Government refuses to erect these industrial defences of the coast excepting where the local authorities advance one-third of the amount that is necessary to build them. As the Irish landlords are mostly absentees they always oppose such expenditures, and hence, the Irish fisheries have been ruined and Scotch companies with ample capital, come over in large vessels and carry off the fish from the very doors of the starving Irish fishermen. But it would take too much space to show how England has destroyed, one after another, nearly all the great industries of Ireland, excepting the linen manufacturies of the north, whose manufacturers, as a reward for this exception and exemption, are the most degraded sycophants of the English power in the British Empire.

### LXII.

"WHY DON'T THEY LEAVE?"

Whenever I have told such stories of landlord oppression, in this country, I have often been asked, "Why don't the people leave? Why don't they go somewhere else?" Because they have no where else to go. Every sod and every boulder, every inch of wet bog and every pound of stony slope, in all that country is owned by men who refuse to rent them on any other terms than the practical enserfment of the people. If the little rocky holdings of these poor fishermen, for instance, had raised a big crop of potatoes and they had been sold at the highest market rates, the entire amount that would have been realized from the sale would not have been enough to pay the rent. Yet, as the poor fishermen cannot find a rood of stony ground on which to build their cabins or spread their nets to dry, they are forced to yield to the criminal demands of the landlords. I hated American slavery so intensely that I never would allow a portrait of George Washington to be placed on my walls or kept in my portfolio. I have only scorn and contempt for the memory of men, whatever their race or nation or reputation, who have fought for their own liberty and have then turned round to oppress other races or classes. John Mitchell was justly denounced in America for his brutal attacks on the anti-slavery movement, but, despicable as the Irish patriot was, he was not quite so despicable as the American patriot at Mount Vernon, John earned for slaves but George had and held them. Thus feeling, and having seen slavery with my own eyes in the Southern states when it was at the zenith of its power, I solemnly affirm that as far as the physical condition of the slave was concerned,—he was vastly better off than an Irish peasant is under John Bright and Gladstone's administration, or than has ever been for the last 700 years of Irish misrule in Ireland. Those Americans who denounced John Mitchell yet defend John Bright are either ignorant of Irish history or they are hypocrites.

BACK TO CLONBUR.

We got back to Clonbur on Friday the 1st of September. During my absence, no important event had occurred in the neighboring Parish. Captain Boycott, a land agent, had called in the aid of the constabulary to evict a number of tenants; the process server had been successfully resisted, and now Captain Boycott himself had been socially excommunicated. Not a human being in all that country would speak to him nor work for him. His coachman, his herdsmen, and his house servants had left him, and not a single shopkeeper in Ballinrobe would sell him a loaf of bread. He was fast approaching the day on which he was to be immortalized by having his name used as a synonym for a practice that the rich and powerful have upheld for ages against the poor and lowly but which was now to be adopted, practically for the first time against the

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same half with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

J. E. McH., Ambrosia, La.:

1. With whom did the saying "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" originate?

It is in Gray's "Ode to Eton College."

M. E. G., Stoneville, Mich.:

Is there any State in which ministers are prohibited from holding civil office?

Yes, Delaware has such a provision in her Constitution.

F. J. M., St. Peter, Minn.: The oldest daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain is the Princess Victoria, born November 21, 1840; and married January 25, 1858, to Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, eldest son of Emperor William.

J. K., Scenery Hill, Pa.:

Suppose I and three others were playing euchre and my partner would lead the ace of diamonds—clubs trump; if I said no diamonds, would I be compelled to play trumps?

You would not. You could "throw off" if you wished.

Inquirer, Frederica, Ia.:

1. When was Freemasonry introduced into Africa? 2. Are there any lodges of colored Masons there?

1. About 1736; charters emanated from England, France and the Netherlands. 2. Yes, but they work under a Grand Lodge of their own.

Mrs. S. N., Milton, Ia.:

If there is no personal property can a widow take her dower in Town property or land in the State of Iowa?

The widow has as her right of dower the use of all the real estate of her husband during her life. This is the law of all the States excepting Indiana and California.

F. E. W., Pittsburg, Texas:

Please give me some method by which fleas can be destroyed around schoolhouses and churches.

Oil of pennyroyal will drive them off, or a liberal use of the plant, if it can be obtained and scattered around the buildings. Chamomile flowers are equally efficacious.

W. S. Weedsville, La.:

When, by whom and for what purpose was the Ashburton treaty negotiated?

It was negotiated by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster, to settle the northeastern boundary question between the United States and England. The treaty was signed at Washington in August, 1842.

Inquirer, Gainesville, No.:

Who resigned the Vice-Presidency to take a seat in the Senate?

John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1825, with John Quincy Adams as President, and again with Andrew Jackson, four years later. In 1831, when Gen. Hayne left the Senate to become Governor of South Carolina, Calhoun resigned the Vice-Presidency to take the vacant seat.

W. S. T., Grant City, Mo.:

Please state a good recipe for stuffing birds.

A recipe for embalming is to mix five pounds dry sulphate of alumina, one quart warm water and 100 grains arsenious acid. This should be mixed in smaller proportions if only a small quantity is wanted. Inject the mixture into all the vessels of the body. For stuffing birds: Camphor, 1 ounce; corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce; alum, ½ ounce; sulphur, 1 ounce, all finely powdered and mixed.

G. A., Sheffield, Pa.:

How many members in our present Congress, and how many are the trades and professions represented? 2. What are the numbers respectively in the United States of Odd Fellows, Masons and United Workmen?

1. Senate—Lawyers, 37; bankers, 5; railroad officials, 3; professional politicians, 3; merchants, 3; manufacturers, 8; miners, 2; general business, 2; farmer, 1; editor, 1. House—Lawyers, 126; professional politicians, 19; merchants, 17; editors, 12; farmers, 11; manufacturers, 10; physicians, 5; railroad officials, 3; civil engineers, 2; miners, 2; mechanics, 2; clergymen, 1; capitalist, 1; metallurgist, 1. 2. We have no reliable figures, as the membership of these orders fluctuates so rapidly.

L. B., Wegatchie, N. C.:

Please send a recipe for taking mildew from white goods.

Rub the stains in soap or steep in a little soda, washing and then steeping in a solution of chloride of lime, made to the consistency of a thin cream. Or: Mix soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt and the juice of a lemon, and lay it on with a brush. Let it lay on the grass day and night until the stain is gone. Or: take 2 ounces chloride of lime, pour on it a quart of boiling water, then add three quarts of cold water. Steep the linen 10 or 12 hours. Or: mix oxalic acid, citric acid and milky rub it into the linen, repeat as it dries well and bleach on the grass. Or: wet the spots with a solution of chloride of soda, repeating if an starched linen.

Ebenezer, Ingleside, Pa.:

1. Are there places on the earth where shadows fall towards all points? 2. At Good Hope, for instance, and why is it so? 2. Please give the name of some works on phrenology, or character, carefully without a teacher?

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Oil of pennyroyal will drive them off, or a liberal use of the plant, if it can be obtained and scattered around the buildings. Chamomile flowers are equally efficacious.

W. S. Weedsville, La.:

When, by whom and for what purpose was the Ashburton treaty negotiated?

It was negotiated by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster, to settle the northeastern boundary question between the United States and England. The treaty was signed at Washington in August, 1842.

Inquirer, Gainesville, No.:

Who resigned the Vice-Presidency to take a seat in the Senate?

John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1825, with John Quincy Adams as President, and again with Andrew Jackson, four years later. In 1831, when Gen. Hayne left the Senate to become Governor of South Carolina, Calhoun resigned the Vice-Presidency to take the vacant seat.

W. S. T., Grant City, Mo.:

Please state a good recipe for stuffing birds.

A recipe for embalming is to mix five pounds dry sulphate of alumina, one quart warm water and 100 grains arsenious acid. This should be mixed in smaller proportions if only a small quantity is wanted. Inject the mixture into all the vessels of the body. For stuffing birds: Camphor, 1 ounce; corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce; alum, ½ ounce; sulphur, 1 ounce, all finely powdered and mixed.

G. A., Sheffield, Pa.:

How many members in our present Congress, and how many are the trades and professions represented? 2. What are the numbers respectively in the United States of Odd Fellows, Masons and United Workmen?

1. Senate—Lawyers, 37; bankers, 5; railroad officials, 3; professional politicians, 3; merchants, 3; manufacturers, 8; miners, 2; general business, 2; farmer, 1; editor, 1. House—Lawyers, 126; professional politicians, 19; merchants, 17; editors, 12; farmers, 11; manufacturers, 10; physicians, 5; railroad officials, 3; civil engineers, 2; miners, 2; mechanics, 2; clergymen, 1; capitalist, 1; metallurgist, 1. 2. We have no reliable figures, as the membership of these orders fluctuates so rapidly.

L. B., Wegatchie, N. C.:

Please send a recipe for taking mildew from white goods.

Rub the stains in soap or steep in a little soda, washing and then steeping in a solution of chloride of lime, made to the consistency of a thin cream. Or: Mix soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt and the juice of a lemon, and lay it on with a brush. Let it lay on the grass day and night until the stain is gone. Or: take 2 ounces chloride of lime, pour on it a quart of boiling water, then add three quarts of cold water. Steep the linen 10 or 12 hours. Or: mix oxalic acid, citric acid and milky rub it into the linen, repeat as it dries well and bleach on the grass. Or: wet the spots with a solution of chloride of soda, repeating if an starched linen.

Ebenezer, Ingleside, Pa.:

1. Are there places on the earth where shadows fall towards all points?

# THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 6.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

# THE TOLEDO BLADE.

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## "NASBY IN EXILE," SERIES NO. 2.

Nearly a million of readers have read NASBY's letters from Europe, which have been running regularly in the BLADE during the past year. The present series will close next week, and shortly following will commence a second series of these popular letters. Mr. LOCKE will sail for Europe again on July 15th, and will this time take in countries not written in the first series. Eastern Germany, Italy, Spain, and France will be included in the tour. We want 50,000 new subscribers this Summer to try the BLADE. We have made a special rate for new short-time subscribers, which will be made known on application to us by postal. We present a handsome book to every person who sends us a club of 10 short-time subscribers. It is only the work of an hour for any person to raise us 10 subscribers at the low price we have established. Send for our short-time terms.

## Circulation this Week, 94,000

NEW YORK is fifth in the list of great Cities in the world. London stands first.

THE New Chilian Minister is said to be disposed to put on airs in Washington, and had to be snubbed by the President when he presented his credentials.

It is now declared to be a fixed fact that the Czar of Russia will be crowned September 7. Great preparations are being made, and it is expected to be a grand affair.

THIS issue of THE WEEKLY BLADE is a good one to keep. Years from now it will be read with interest. If ordered at once, we can supply by mail, at the rate of three copies for 10 cents.

APROPOS of the death of DE LONG and his companions, it might be well enough here to call to mind what DR. KANE said when questioned about what was most terrible in the regions he tried to explore. "The dreadfull stillness of an Arctic night."

WHILE the crop outlook throughout this country is particularly encouraging, that of England is quite the contrary, the London journals saying that nothing but the fairest weather up to and through harvest, can save them from adding another year to the dismal list over which the farmers in years gone by have mourned.

DISCUSSION has been started in Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan since the great prohibition victory in Iowa, which seems likely to bring the prohibition question to a vote at an early day in each State named. Indiana seems to be the next objective point of the temperance people, and they express great confidence in their ability to carry the measure there.

A. C. BOGART, said to be the oldest man in New Jersey, died at Patterson Tuesday night. He celebrated his 101st birthday three months ago. He was married at 21 and was the father of 12 children, seven of whom survive him; he also leaves 35 grandchildren, 83 great grandchildren and 15 great great grandchildren to mourn his loss.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats are moving very cautiously this year. It took them a whole day to make one nomination. The Erie delegates were robbed of their money and watches, and will have to walk home, unless the nominees come to their rescue. Pennsylvania will be red hot, politically, this year.

AN active Nihilist who was suspected of being concerned in the plots for submarine mines on the streets and railways, fled into the country and climbed a tree for safety. The nights are so clear in Russia at this season of the year that the police saw him, and in spite of the shots from his revolver, some of the boldest sawed the tree down and compelled the man's surrender. He was found to have a new kind of bomb in his possession, exceedingly ingenious and distructive.

A NEW element of disorder is about to appear in Ireland, if reports are true. It is the formation of a Landlords' Union, or a land corporation, whose object is to fight the Land League and the Irish American Fenians. Of course those at the head of the affair declare that the final aim is to better the condition of the laborers, as well as the landlords, and one great step towards both is improved cultivation of the land. It is said that $125,000 have already been private subscribed for the purposes of the organization.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OF course the great topic of interest during the past week was the hanging of GUITEAU on Friday last at Washington, D. C., just one year, lacking two days, from the time that he fired the fatal shot at GARFIELD, which caused the death of the latter. The execution passed off quietly, but there was great rejoicing when it was over, and effigies of the assassin were hung at the same hour in many places.

THE latest information in regard to the crops is encouraging. In Kansas it is thought that at least 30,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested, while oats and other small grains will be exceedingly prolific. Even in Iowa, which has been swept by the cyclones, the crops will be above the average. The same report comes from other portions of the country and renders the outlook highly promising.

IN Iowa, after a severe struggle, an amendment to the Constitution has been decided upon by the people at the ballot box, by which the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating beverages, including wine and beer, shall be forever prohibited within the boundaries of the State. The battle was a hotly contested one but the Prohibitionists won by a majority of at least 30,000.

THE labor agitation still continues although there are signs of a yielding on one side or the other in different localities. The freight handlers in New York still refuse to work and their places have been filled with new hands who are unable to do the work. The end is probably not yet.

THE President has caused considerable excitement by his veto of the Steerage bill, which was designed to compel Steamship Companies to furnish better accommodations for emigrants coming to the United States. The bill had been passed by both Houses of Congress almost unanimously. It is thought that ARTHUR has been unduly influenced in the matter by CONKLING, who is attorney for the Companies.

THE latest news from Alexandria and Cairo leads to the conclusion that another rising is impending in Egypt and that the lives of the Europeans still remaining there are in considerable danger. The consequence of the exodus of Europeans is to reduce to starvation a large native population who derived their sustenance from the foreign colony, and under the combined impulse of hunger and fanaticism another massacre is highly probable.

MEETINGS have been held in London to urge upon the Government the necessity of some early and decided movement with respect to Egypt. Most of the speakers took the ground that the Khedive should be supported. Meanwhile ample preparations are being made in all the royal dockyards to provide for emergencies. The first draft under orders for Egypt embarked last Thursday on the troopship "Orontes," at Portsmouth. The ship took on board another detachment of marines at Plymouth, bringing up the total strength to 1,000 men. The "Orontes" will first proceed to Gibraltar, and there await orders. It is in contemplation to call out the army reserves to do garrison duty for troops called upon for active service, but unless matters assume a very serious aspect there is no intention of taking this extreme step.

IT is stated that at a meeting of the French Cabinet it was decided that France is not in honor bound to support the Khedive of Egypt if the people are persistently hostile to him, and the great Powers are ready to support a candidate to be agreed upon between ARABI Pasha and the Porte. This will be universally regarded as an unjustifiable treatment of the Khedive.

FRESH attacks upon the Jews in Hungary are reported. The Austrian Government will send reinforcements of troops to Upper Hungary for their protection.

THE number of farms in the United States has increased from 2,660,000 in 1870, to 4,000,000 in 1880, or at the rate of 51 per cent. As the population of the country has increased only 30 per cent. in the same period the facts are suggestive. They show that during the decade the agricultural developments have been rapid and extensive. The increase in the number of the farms was principally in the South, the Northwestern and the Pacific States. This increase has been 102 per cent. in Alabama, 91 in Arkansas, 129 in Florida, 98 in Georgia, 70 in Louisiana, 50 in Mississippi, 68 in North Carolina, 81 in South Carolina, 68 in Virginia, 185 in Texas, 59 in Iowa, 99 in Minnesota, 415 in Nebraska, 114 in Oregon, 51 in California, and a range in the Territories from 78 in Montana to upwards of 900 in Dakota. In the South the increase indicates the great social change which has taken place, and the cutting up of the plantations into small farms since the war. That of the other sections of the country is due to the rapid settlement by immigrants and others. The showing is an interesting and encouraging one.

WHAT may come out of the Egyptian quarrel among the European governments is a matter of great moment just at present. Great Britain is showing her teeth very plainly, and has warned the European Conference that it is none of its particular business to interfere. It is stated that it is the determination for immediate war on the part of the British Government should there be the first sign of hostility displayed by the Egyptians. As Great Britain is the largest creditor of Egypt it is disposed to protect its interest there, and to take armed possession of the Suez Canal against the world. Whether in the struggle which is impending JOHNNY BULL gets one or both horns knocked off, is a matter, that in the present state of our marine, does not concern us materially. In fact, if J. B. should get licked in a general scrimmage which might occur, there would be lots of people on this side of the Atlantic who would not invest a blarsted penny to buy crape with.

THE Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society has concluded not to help any more of the Hebraic Russian exiles, who will now have to shift for themselves when they arrive in this country. It is just as well. The Society's experience has shown that these people come here with the expectation of being taken care of without work. Being paupers or next to it, they expect to live like princes. Let them find work like other immigrants,

## THAT CIRCULAR.

The circular from the Republican Congressional Committee to office-holders, asking for "voluntary" contributions, has aroused so much indignation among Independent Republican organizations as to threaten a greater split in the party than there has ever been before. It has called forth so much feeling that those who approve of the circular have been moved to its defense especially in the case of Mr. HUBBELL, who challenged GEORGE W. CURTIS, the President of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, to a discussion of the matter, and has led to an open disclaimer by Rep. BOWMAN, who is known to believe in the use to its fullest extent of Government patronage to help the party, of there being any pressure to be brought to bear upon these employes to force them to obey the circular. This is in the form of a letter to office-holders in which he says:

You are at liberty, like any other citizen, or any employe in a private business, to contribute for political purpose without being affected thereby in your business employment or otherwise.

Commenting upon this passage the Boston *Transcript* says:

Were this really so, would any Congressional Committee have thought of demanding of laborers, pages, and poorly-paid clerks a portion of the pay that they absolutely need for the use of their families? The offices the larger part of these men hold are not contingent upon success this Fall, unless Congressmen bring their influence to bear against those who choose to act independently in this matter of voluntary contributions, and it is idle talk to say that such officeholders would, of their own free will, give a part of their salaries to a committee in whom they can have very little interest and who are chiefly desirous of their own return to Congress.

The letter of Mr. CURTIS in reply to one from the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, the latter commenting upon the action of the Civil Service Reform Association in sending circulars advising Government employes that they might render themselves liable to legal penalties by yielding to a requisition to pay a part of their salaries to the Committee, is a telling one, and puts the whole matter in its true light. He says:

It is stated that 30,000 or more of the circulars of your Committee have been sent out. I have personal knowledge of them as addressed to employes of the Government, from Kentucky to New England, and they are undoubtedly daily mailed to every part of the Union. They are apparently addressed exclusively to public employes, and those employes undoubtedly understand that the alternative is that of payment or dismissal. The demand is issued by a committee which knows that such is the general understanding in the service. I once pleaded with a superior officer against the injustice of this assessment upon poor men earning small wages and reduced to despair by the demands, and he told me hotly and plainly that for every one that did not wish to pay there were 50 ready to take his place with all its encumbrances. It is not necessary for me to point out to you that this is practically a sale of service to public service the highest bidder; that it destroys the self-respect of the public employes, and that it is necessarily fatal to honest politics and economical administration. If the wages of the public service are too high let them be reduced. But by what right does a Committee of an irresponsible clique of members of Congress levy party toll upon the public employes under pain of dismissal?

Mr. CURTIS goes on to say:

If such a committee may demand two per cent. of wages, it may extort 20 per cent. under the same terror. Other similar committees may do the same thing, and, in fact, the public employes are now subject to various demands of the kind. The money thus coerced by irresponsible committees is expended in ways of which there is no public account. It becomes often a vast corruption fund drawn from the public treasury by the party in power to secure its continued control of the Government. This is a dangerous blow to free institutions, and the general knowledge of the abuse necessarily destroys popular confidence in the honesty of elections, and brings us face to face with a catastrophe. Undoubtedly there are legitimate political expenses for every party, and in a free country everybody should be at liberty to aid and to refuse to aid his party. But the public employes of the Government are usually selected in a way which practically deprives them of the liberty of giving or withholding such aid at their pleasure. If a man knows that he holds his place by personal favor, he will naturally propitiate that favor in order to retain his place. It was the knowledge that the liberty of the officeholder in this matter is thus impaired which led Congress to pass the act of protection to which our circular refers. That act recognizes as universal experience, and the reason of the case shows, that a Government employe whose family depends upon his wages, is not deluded by the phrase "voluntary contribution," and fears that he cannot refuse to pay without taking the risk of dismissal. His refusal, indeed, would not be alleged as the reason, but it would be the reason, and to say to an employe, as the circular of the Congressional Committee says, that his "contribution will not be objected to in any official quarter," is merely to tighten the screw. It is a hint to him that the demand is known and approved by those who can dismiss him.

The whole affair shows how thoroly the people are becoming aroused to the necessity of reform, and gives hope that something beside talking will be done in the near future.

A VERY important patent suit has been commenced in Boston, in the United States Circuit Court, the title being that of the Appollinaris Company (limited) vs. ROGER F. SCANNELL. It is a test case, complaints having been filed by the plaintiff against several others, alleging an infringement on the plaintiff's trade mark "Appollinaris." The brief claims that the corporation has, for the past 15 years, leased the spring in Ahr, Prussia, and imported its waters under the copyright trade-mark. Eminent counsel is employed on both sides, Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING appearing on the part of the plaintiff corporation. The defense claims that no genuine Apollonaris water is sold by any one, that imported being composed partly of water from the river Rhine, changed with carbonic acid gas, and mixed with soluble materials. The defense also goes further to say, that being thus rendered an artificial product it should be subject to duty, by avoiding the payment of which on account of being admitted free the London Company has defrauded the Government out of $2,000,000. The plaintiff has had injunctions issued against local manufacturers in eight or ten Cities in the United States. In case the temporary injunction is made final, suits for recovery will be made. The question involves millions of dollars.

THE Census Bureau has just issued a bulletin which is of interest to politicians, showing the number of males of voting age in the United States. The total number is 12,830,349, of which 8,270,518 are natives, 3,072,489 foreign, and 1,487,344 colored (including Chinese, Japanese and Indians). The following shows the voting population of the States and Territories named:

| States. | Total. | Native. | Foreign. | Colored. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 790,847 | 505,272 | 277,889 | 13,686 |
| Indiana | 496,457 | 414,230 | 73,416 | 10,789 |
| Iowa | 419,858 | 287,580 | 120,103 | 3,025 |
| Kansas | 303,714 | 201,354 | 82,595 | 10,705 |
| Michigan | 467,687 | 285,469 | 176,088 | 6,130 |
| Missouri | 541,207 | 390,322 | 111,843 | 33,042 |
| Ohio | 826,577 | 613,488 | 191,986 | 31,706 |
| Wisconsin | 340,482 | 143,463 | 189,402 | 1,590 |
| Dakota | 52,608 | 25,476 | 25,486 | 641 |
| Montana | 21,544 | 12,102 | 7,474 | 1,968 |
| Wyoming | 10,180 | 6,042 | 3,129 | 992 |

TAKE warning! Constant use of the elephone is said to cause deafness.

## THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

The note-book of DELONG, found by Engineer MELVILLE, is so full of pathos that one cannot read its records without being moved to tears. The simple story of the sufferings of that devoted band of brave men, told in the fewest possible words, with no complaint, but showing how each day hope departed, as their little stock of what would sustain life disappeared and the utter impossibility of obtaining help became apparent, is more thrilling than any romance ever written.

"We are in the hands of God and unless He relents we are lost," writes the feeble hand of DELONG after a breakfast made by the party upon an infusion of Arctic willow in a pot of hot water. And then they struggle on, each day another and another lying down to die, until but three were left, DELONG, the Surgeon and the Chinese servant when the last words were added to the notes. How much longer they lived there is naught to tell.

The high courage, the lofty heroism of these brave men dying in those ice-bound regions vainly searching for what is not worth the expenditure of so much grand human life and energy, must command the admiration of the world. But nothing can show so effectually all the horrors they so nobly endured as the records of which the following are for the last few days:

Wednesday, 12th—Breakfast; last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner, a couple of handfuls of Arctic willow in a pot of water, and drank the infusion. Everybody getting weaker and weaker, and hardly able to get firewood. Gale, with snow.

Thursday, 13th—Willow tea. No news from Ninderman. We are in the hands of God, and unless He relents we are lost. We cannot move against wind, and staying here means starvation. In the afternoon went ahead a mile; after crossing another river missed Lee. Went down in a hole in the bank and into camp. Sent back for Lee. He had laid down and was waiting to die. All united in saying the Lord's Prayer and Creed. After supper a strong gale of wind; horrible night.

Friday—Breakfast, willow tea; dinner, one-half teaspoonful of sweet-oil and willow tea. Alexy shot one ptarmigan. Had soup. Wind moderating.

Saturday, Oct. 15—Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Conclude to move at sunrise. Alexy breaks down; also Lee. Come to empty grain-raft; halt and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to southward.

Sunday, Oct. 16—Alexy broke down. Divine service.

Monday—Alexy dying: Doctor baptized him; read prayers for the sick. Collins' birthday—40 years old. About sunset Alexy died of exhaustion and starvation. Covered in the ensign and laid in the crib.

Tuesday—Calm and mild; snow falling; buried Alexy in the afternoon; laid him on the ice and covered him with slabs of ice.

Wednesday—Cutting up tent to make foot gear. Ice-west ahead to find new camp; shifted by dark.

Thursday—Bright and sunny, but very cold; Lee and Koack done up.

Friday—Koack was found dead about midnight, between the Doctor and myself; Lee died about noon; read prayers for the sick, when we found he was going.

Saturday—Too weak to carry bodies of Lee and Koack out on the ice; the Doctor, Collins and myself carried them around the corner out of sight; then my eyes closed up.

Sunday—Everybody pretty weak; slept or rested to day, and then managed to get enough wood in by dark. Read part of the divine service. Suffering in our feet; no foot-gear.

Monday—A hard night.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thurday, 27th, the 137th day. Iverson broken down.

Friday—Iverson died during the early morning.

Saturday, 29th—Drossler died during the night.

Sunday, Oct. 30.—One hundred and fortieth day. Boyd and Gartz died during the night. Mr. Collins dying.

NOTE.—This is the end of Lieut DeLong's diary.

## TO PLEASE ROSCOE.

Should Pres. ARTHUR at the instance of CONKLING veto the Steerage bill, he will call down upon himself a torrent of indignation which it will be difficult for him to stem. It is legislation which has long been needed. The BLADE spoke awhile ago of the terrible condition of the emigrants arriving in one of the steamships in New York, half starved, filthy, and the children, many of them, sick and dying This is no new state of things. In fact, the steamship companies as a rule, seem to care little for the comfort of the poor creatures whose money they have received, the only object being to get them across the water, in order to repeat the operation with others. The whole system is a species of barbarity, and efforts to reform it have been made from time to time, culminating in a bill which has been passed by both Houses almost unanimously and only awaits the President's approval to become a law. This, it is affirmed, he will not give, and for no better reason than that my Lord ROSCOE will not have it so. And why does the latter oppose it? Simply because he has been employed as attorney by the steamship companies, and receives a big fee, and so uses his influence upon the President to cause him to veto the bill.

On Thursday, two Representatives from Wisconsin, Messrs. GUENTHER and DEUSTER, went to see ARTHUR, and in emphatic terms expressed their opinion of such a step. It was a decidedly stormy interview, and at its close the President was probably aware that a veto would cost him more than he anticipated.

The steamship companies, as was to be expected, are united in their determination to oppose the bill, but they base their opposition upon the merest technicality, simply, what they claim is a possible misconstruction of a single word. Of course the real reason is the lessening of the number allowed to be carried in a given space, and the comforts and decencies which the bill requires to be afforded.

Perhaps it would be a good thing in one way should the President veto the bill. It would then give both Houses a chance to pass it over his veto, which it would be manifestly their duty to do, and which it is quiet probable they will, and thus administer another scathing rebuke to Mr. CONKLING who thus seeks to make a tool of ARTHUR for his own private purposes. To defeat an act of plain justice and humanity in such a manner, will arouse the anger of the people to a pitch which will not be pleasant for either the President or Roscoe to face.

## BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $3.00 book, which we will mail post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

JUDGE HOLMAN, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, has made a ruling that the liabilities of life insurance companies on policies are debts within the meaning of the law, and that the companies have a right to deduct them from the amount of money at interest, premium notes, and premium liens, in short, from all its credits.

## THE FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

It is an interesting question as to how long the railroad managers are going to prevent the removal of freight from New York. With the most entire want of regard for the rights and interests of the great metropolis and the country at large, they stubbornly refuse to make the small advance to the strikers which they deserve, and which could have been paid to them at the start without detriment to the roads. In view of the recent advance in their tariffs, no one believes for a moment but that they are actuated by avarice and a determination to rule le the consequences be what they may. This conduct upon their part will do much to strengthen the people's dislike to these vast corporations, feeling that they in the end will obstruct instead of promote the common interest.

One thing is certainly made very apparent by the present condition of affairs, and that is the necessity of more stringent legislation with regard to railroad management. These roads are common carriers and should be compelled by law not to hinder the movement of freight or passengers. They were allowed to be built for the convenience of the public, and given certain privileges on the condition that they do the best possible to accomodate that public, and not to line the pockets of a few individuals. In such a case as this there should be some remedy for shippers and receivers, and such a law as that moved in the New York Legislature, some three years ago, by which special facilities would be afforded to shippers to obtain writs of mandamus from the Courts to compel the the movement of their freight, would apply to the present emergency exactly.

So far the strikers have been peaceful and orderly, and have thus retained the sympathy and good will of the people. Their demands are universally regarded as just and the anger of the business men is entirely directed against the railroads. Meanwhile a large amount of perishable goods have spoiled, and the business of the country is suffering. The shrewdness of the railroad managers seems to have deserted them and a dogged obstinacy taken its place. It will probably cost them a good round sum before the matter is settled, as those who are losing so much by the blockade threaten to bring suits against them for damages which they will undoubtedly be compelled to pay.

## THE SULTAN AND ARABI.

ARABI Pasha, the Minister of War in Egypt, has shown himself a man of unusual pluck and energy, who seemed to be ambitious to obtain sovereign power. It has been thought the Sultan was exceedingly politic in his treatment of ARABI and the Khedive, appearing to hold one as a check upon the other. At least he took no measures to check ARABI's proceedings and to make the Khedive's power undisputed. Now it comes out that ARABI has been acting under the Sultan's directions, and in accordance with his designs. The cause of this expose of his plottings is his apparent weakening in the face of the conference of the Powers, and intention to leave ARABI to his own destruction. The latter has no notion of being so left and he declares that he will publish the correspondence between the Sultan and himself, if necessary, to show that he is not wholly responsible for the recent proceedings.

There has been a suspicion before that the Sultan was not acting in good faith. Doubtless his only reason for changing tactics is the fear of the Powers, who might resent his opposition to the presence and influence of Europeans in Egypt, by leaving him and his empire to fall a prey to those who stand ready to despoil him at the first opportunity.

The Khedive, on the contrary, seems anxious to preserve the good will of European residents. He knows that the withdrawal of European capital from Egypt would be commercial ruin, that the riot has already brought trade to a standstill which has caused the country an enormous loss, that only an emphatic policy of the right kind to restore confidence can prevent furthur disaster to the prosperity of Egypt. Both words and actions would seem to indicate that if given the power his policy would be one of which other nations could cordially approve, and if the coolness between the Sultan and ARABI continues it is possible that the final result of the difficulties may be to reinstate him in the sovereignty in fact as he is now only in name.

## PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The outlook in Pennsylvania is considerably more hopeful than it has been for some time, from the fact that the Republican voters are arousing to a realization that the present condition of things must lead to a party defeat, unless strong measures are taken to prevent such a disaster. The one now contemplated is to call a convention and make new nominations. This of course means an entirely new deal and a release from CAMERON bossism. At present with the Cameron and the Independent tickets in the field, defeat is certain.

It is to be hoped that the new Convention will be a fixed fact. Then let the nominations be such that all can unite on the ticket, putting thereon not a single man who is now before the people, but taking those leaders who have not identified themselves with either of the two factions in the field. In this way, perhaps, Pennsylvania may be saved to the Republican party. There is not much question but that the Independents are strong enough to defeat the Cameron branch, but exceedingly doubtful whether they can alone carry the day from the Democrats.

THE prohibition amendment adopted in Iowa is as follows:

No person shall manufacture for sale, or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine, and beer. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for violation of the provision hereof.

The fight will now be transferred to the Legislature, and the Temperance people will find great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the amendment.


ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per annum derived.

THIS is the affectionate way MURAT HALSTEAD speaks of a present Senator from Pennsylvania:

Don Cameron has about squandered the political capital accumulated by his father during half a century, but he is not the first spendthrift who has recklessly dissipated a fortune he never could have accumulated.


## THE EASTERN QUARREL.

Whether the present complications in Egypt will be settled without a final resort to arms and a war which would involve all Europe and a large part of Asia as well is a question which is growing more interesting every day. If it is manifest destiny that the possessions of the "sick man" whose court is in Europe and who nominally rules over possessions in Asia and Africa should pass into the hands of the Giaour, the main reason why such a result has not been attained before this, has been the difference of opinion among the European powers, as to the size of the slice each one would be able to obtain. England just now lays claim to the principal portion, and has taken vigorous steps to enforce her claim. And now whether the other nations of Europe will stand by quietly and look on during the operation, and while she goes on still further to strengthen her power and influence in the East is the main question. Without interference England would make short work of ARABI Bey in Egypt, warlike and ambitious though he may be. With a common understanding between Germany, Russia, Italy, France and Great Britain, as to how the Ottoman Empire should be divided, another year would witness its entire total dismemberment. With the ambitious scheme in the minds of the premiers of each of the great powers, and the inbred jealousies of each, it now appears as if there was the danger of another terrible war in the East, which if commenced by Great Britain for the control of the pathway for the world's commerce will be more probable to end through exhaustion and treaty on her part, than conquest. There is no love on the part of any Government in the world for British rule. There is no place where it is maintained except by force of arms. Still the war cloud that appears to be looking so threatening in the East just at present may pass away. But while every nation in Europe is keeping its army at a war footing, and is paying particular attention to its iron clad fleets, and their condition, it does not exactly appear as if an era of peace was at hand.

## THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Perhaps there has never been a time when a temperance agitation of the magnitude of the one which is now passing over the West, has occurred. It is, in fact, a social revolution, and seems to have taken hold of the people the more strongly that there are no exciting political issues to occupy the public mind. As is well known the women are active workers in securing legislation upon the subject, and they spare no effort to bring about prohibition if possible, but if not the strongest kind of restrictive laws.

It is now only a few days since Iowa passed a prohibitory constitutional amendment after a severe struggle on the part of the liquor dealers to prevent it. Kansas has already such a law, and in Nebraska there is an anti-treating law in force which was passed last year. In Minnesota the liquor traffic can only be carried on by the payment of a high license, and in Michigan the taxes upon the manufacture and sale of spirits have been greatly increased. Last year Illinois made a hard fight for a prohibitory amendment which, though defeated showed the strong feeling of the people upon the temperance question. The Indiana Legislature adopted a joint resolution to submit prohibition to the people of the State for their decision. The Pond bill in Ohio and the Sunday Liquor law show that the wave has not passed our own State by.

Whether all of this agitation will have the effect of a permanent temperance reformation sustained by law, or a reaction will follow that will, as an Eastern cotemporary puts it, "wipe out all traces of a restrictive legislation upon the liquor traffic," remains to be seen. Prohibition has never been made effective, but it is not impossible, of course, that it may be in these Western States. Yet it is probable that the public mind must be educated to a belief that the use of spirituous liquors of all kinds is absolutely wrong before anything but a law to restrict can be for any length of time put in force. There is a strong disposition on the part of every individual to believe that he can indulge occasionally without harm to himself, and that it is only his neighbor who needs to be controlled by law because of his lack of self-control. Whatever the result may be, however, one thing is certain, and that is that the temperance wave now sweeping over the Great West is strong enough and deep enough to give its effects the character of a great social revolution.


## SUCCESSFUL AGENTS.

The Locke Publishing Company are receiving the most encouraging reports from canvassers of their new book, "Nasby in Exile," and are encouraged to believe it will have the largest sale of any book brought out in many a day. Weekly reports show sales of from nine to 56 copies per week, by inexperienced canvassers. The book sells itself, only wanting agents of merely enough ability to show a prospectus of the work to the people. There is much valuable territory yet not taken, and we hope every reader of the BLADE will see to it that some one wanting employment in their Town will take the sale of this book. Now that the schools are closing for the Summer, no better employment for teachers and students can be found than an agency of this valuable work during the Summer vacation.

To agents who have made a canvass, and are ready to deliver books, we wish to say we are now ready to fill orders. Orders should be sent at once to ensure prompt attention.


STRIKES still continue, 5,000 Knights of Labor parading in Rochester on Monday. In and about New York the strike of the freight handlers has been productive of much trouble and heavy losses to shippers and merchants, and the end does not appear as yet. The Governor of New Jersey has issued a proclamation against the strikers and announced that the military of the State will be called to aid the local authorities. Several large gangs of men who tried to enter the Erie yards to interfere with the employes have been driven back by the police.

CYRUS W. FIELD, who is now in Europe, has ordered a memorial window to be placed in Williams College, in token of his friendship for GARFIELD. It will bear the inscription. "In memory of his service to the country as scholar, soldier, and statesman, and in token of the universal love and sympathy called forth by his protracted suffering and untimely death, this window is placed in the chapel of his alma mater by his friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

IT is strongly believed by many, perhaps the majority of the people of the country, that the effect of prohibitory liquor laws in any of the States has been rather to promote the evil of liquor-dealing than to prevent it. While in no instance have they checked the vice of drunkenness, they have everywhere added the vices of law-breaking, lying and perjury. It has never yet been found possible to enforce them, even in Maine, unless it is in the small towns. Such enactments have tended to weaken public respect for laws generally, and bring the administration of law into contempt. Iowa has lately adopted a prohibition amendment to her Constitution. In her case, as in every other State where the law has existed, the evil consequences which must be sure to arise by reason of such an enactment will not be compensated by any good which may arise from them. In Massachusetts and Michigan, after 25 years' trial of the same laws, they were found to be inoperative, and were repealed, the license system, which seems to be the more rational way of dealing with the traffic, being substituted. There has been more legislative folly perpetrated on this one question than on any three others which have called for legislative action for the past 10 years, and it seems as if there was no wisdom to be gained by the average legislator from the experience of the past.

AT last the final act of the tragedy which has wrung the heart of the nation so sorely, is over. To look back through the year which has been one continued agony, it seems as if ages had been compressed therein. The weary months of watching while the brave, strong, grand life ebbed in pain and anguish away, the miserable weeks of the long drawn out trial when the assassin outraged the nation by his buffoonries, and the later time when doubt gathered around the final disposition of the murderer, are all seasons that will not soon be forgotten. But it is all a part of the past now. GUITEAU has expiated his crime upon the gallows and the nation breathes more freely. Persons with illy balanced minds and longing for notoriety will hesitate longer hereafter before they allow themselves to be inspired to commit crime. In this case it will be well if the usual facility of our people to quickly recover from great shocks will be brought into play, and something of better influence occupy the public mind than the sayings and doings of a contemptible assassin.

IN THE Mc'ley case that has been going on at New Haven for the past two months, the jury has returned a verdict of "not guilty." It has been arrived at after a most searching examination made on the part of the State, and a determined defense, that was conducted with consummate skill, and everything that an unlimited amount of money could command brought to bear in behalf of the accused On the final charge the jury acted in accordance with instructions from the Court, that the only questions for them to pass upon was, whether arsenic had been administered to JENNIE CRAMER by the Malley boys. If there was a "shadow of doubt" on that point the verdict must be "not guilty." This probably ends the case legally, so far as the Malley boys are concerned. How large a proportion of the people throughout the country believe that the verdict is a just one, however, is a matter not yet fully ascertained.

HERE is something from the census returns which may interest the woolgrowers. It is shown by these returns that in 1880 the amount of wool clipped was 155,000,000 lbs. from 35,000,000 sheep. In 1870 the amount from 28,000,000 sheep was 100,000,000 lbs. The figures, therefore, show that while the number of sheep has increased only 25 per cent, the amount of the product has increased 55 per cent. Ohio takes the lead, with 25,000,000 lbs, from 3,000,000 sheep, an average of 8⅓ lbs per fleece. California comes next with 17,000,000 from 4,000,000 sheep, 4¼ lbs. to the fleece, Michigan, 12,000,000 lbs.; New York, 9,000,000; Pennsylvania 8,000,000; Missouri, 7,000,000; and Wisconsin 7,000,000.

IT is not a happy family in its entirety. U. S. GRANT, jr., married the daughter of Mr. H. H. HONORE, of Chicago, some years since. The wedding was a fashionable one. At the time Mr. HONORE was supposed to be a millionaire. Reverses followed, and within the week U. S. G., jr., has obtained a judgment against Mr. HONORE in the State of New York, against all of Mr. H.'s property there to satisfy a claim of $4,600.

AN inquest is being held to fix the responsibility for the railroad accident near Long Branch. One witness testified the ties were not first-class, and the proper spikes had not been used. Another witness testified that some ties were not spiked at all. The railroad authorities claim the responsibility rests with the contractors. There was gross carelessness somewhere, and the guilty parties should be punished. It was a miracle that so few lost their lives.

THE total period of service in the German army has been reduced from 14 to 12 year, beginning next Autumn. A "patriot" should not grumble at being compelled to sacrifice the best part of his life in his country's service; but the number of "patriots" arriving in this country is the best evidence that they do not consider it a blessing in disguise.

A LOT of Jewish refugees 218 in number that were forwarded by the London Committee arrived in Milwaukee on Thursday. At a meeting of the citizens it was resolved to telegraph the committee that no more unannounced refugees would be received, and that the party on hand would be sent back unless money was forwarded for them.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HOWE, in a communication to the Senate Committee on Postoffices, takes decided ground against a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents. He is still of the opinion, however, that postage on newspapers should be abolished.

IN San Francisco the Captain of the British steamer "Strathairlie" was fined $11,150 by the United States District Court for bringing Chinese passengers in excess of the number allowed by law.

CINCINNATI boasts of a 11-year-old burglar, who has been three times sentenced for stealing. He is now under arrest for stealing a revolver. He has a bright future before him.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

Commodore Garrison's son, William R., injured in the Long Branch Railroad disaster, died of his injuries ——The eight-oared boat-race, two miles, between Yale and Columbia College, was won by the latter in 10 minutes and 56 seconds. Yale's time, 11 minutes and 10 seconds.——The internal revenue collections in the First Ohio District, for the fiscal year ending last week, were $11,928,338.84 ——The Vermont Democrats have nominated Geo. E. Eaton for Governor, E. N. Bullard for Lieutenant Governor and Willard M. Gay for Treasurer. —— Republicans are claiming four members of Congress from North Carolina in the next Congress.—— In the Harvard-Yale boat race, Harvard won by a length.——According to the will of the late Eli Bates, of Chicago, $40,000 will be expended for a monument to Lincoln, and $15,000 for a fountain, both to be placed in Lincoln Park.——The late ex Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, left an estate worth about $4,000,000. He made his first money out of Government timber taken up by his brothers when they were surveyors.——The youngest pensioner in the United States is James W. Crandall, a boy of fifteen. He was shipped as a boy in the navy, lost his hearing by typhoid fever, and will draw $13 a month while he lives.—— Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, with her three daughters, is at Edgewood, near Washington, the beautiful rural home fitted up by her father before his decease. It is a large house, elegantly furnished, and adorned with many works of art and other mementos of the Chief Justice.——There were 168 deaths in Cincinnati last week. Small pox carried off 23

# Correspondence.

### LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

**Guiteau—Adjournment—Reduction of Internal Revenue Taxes—Political Assessments—Robinson, Iowa—Colored Editor!—The Revenue Changes—The Political Situation.**

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1882.

The public mind to-day is full of the fate of poor Guiteau who is expected to make his fearful exit this afternoon. His friends have exhausted all their resources and exhausted the public patience in efforts to save his life; but, while the Courts have heard all sorts of representations patiently and the President has not refused to listen to personal appeals, the death warrant has been signed and all the preparations for the final catastrophe are complete. The prisoner does not seem to be alarmed by the nearness and certainty of his doom. He talks still to Dr. Hicks about being "God's man," and his act being the work of inspiration, but occasionally he shows some humility and evinces some religious feeling. Mr. Scoville writes me months ago that his brother-in-law would be a raving maniac before the day of his execution; but he is as stoical, as proud, and as self sufficient to-day as he was then and the signs of his madness have not increased. He is expected to go to his death bravely; but we shall soon know.

Washington is amazingly quiet, notwithstanding the Congressional season is not over. The warm weather has sent away large numbers, and the heat is great anxiety among Congressmen to get away. But, although the 10th of July has been named as the day of adjournment it is not expected that the work of the session can be brought to a close by that time. Probably the 20th will be nearer the actual time. The Senate is not in so much of a hurry as the House. Some of the members who are looking for a renomination or who have a campaign to manage are exceedingly impatient to be gone; and the House is likely to be very thin down to the close of the session.

The most important measure of the week is the passage through the House of the bill to reduce the internal revenue taxation. Notwithstanding the volume of its opposition from the great body of the Democratic members it passed by a vote of 127 to 81. Of those who voted against it 11 were Republicans, and of those who voted for it 23 who voted against it 23 were Democrats. Alexander H. Stephens and many other Democrats were for sweeping away all remains of direct taxation. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, was for "smashing the machine." Mr. Curtin drew a sad picture of the oppression of the tobacco men, and Mr. Dunnell, a Republican, was very fearful of the evils which the bill was made to produce. The real grievance seems to be that men who smoked cigars and drank whisky cannot do so without contributing something to the support of the Government. The bill puts an end to the tax on matches, bank checks, orders, drafts, vouchers, the capital and deposits of banks, etc., and makes large reductions in the taxes on tobacco and its manufactures and on peddlers' licenses. It does not touch the whisky tax. It will cut down the revenue over $25,000,000 or $26,000,000.

The proceedings of Congress have been enlivened by luminous discussions on civil service reform and political assessments. Hon. J. A. Hubbell, the Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee, sent around a circular asking all Government officers to contribute to his election fund, and *hoping that these contributions would not be less than two per cent. of their salary.* All the parties understood this to be an assessment; but I notice that this interpretation of the circular is stoutly denied and that it was intended to be nothing more than a gentle hint, which nobody was obliged to take, and that Mr. Hubbell's order for the employes to be prompt in sending in their checks for the money meant only that they might send them if they saw fit and that nobody would be censured who refused. You will notice what very different views are taken of this action, and what very curious civil service reform speeches are made upon it. Government officers who hold their places at the pleasure of the ruling party understand that their interests are involved in every great political contest and are generally disposed to be liberal in contributing to the expenses of a political campaign; but they don't take kindly to Mr. Hubbell's methods. They don't like to have other people cut the shoe strings off from their leather. They prefer to judge for themselves of the measure of their ability and not have it chalked down to them by the men who are to benefit by their benefactions.

Robinson, of Brooklyn, an Irishman and the counterpart of the turbulent Irish members in the British Parliament, every once in a while break out in a new place. The Foreign Affairs Committee does not come up to Mr. Robinson's idea of "blood and thunder" and he proposes to "break things." In one of his rants a day or two ago he expressed the utmost contempt for the action of the Democrats and the conduct of the President who he said had been "on his knees before Lord Granville." He had documents which would show that Lord Granville had been spitting in the President's face and insulting the nation by refusing to listen to its prayers. He proposes that the President shall, at once, demand the release of the American suspects, and if they are not released take summary vengeance; or as he said, find out "whether the British lion's blood will be wrenched on the neck of the American eagle." Robinson is evidently patterning his action on the Irish members, and was so unruly that the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that he came to order and was seated. He was to take his revenge by offering a motion to impeach our Minister to England, but has concluded to wait.

The Temperance election in Iowa appears to be the most remarkable victory that Temperance has won in any State. Outside of Maine the Temperance movement has been fitful and changeable, always falling back from any percentage gained; and even in Maine the Constitution of the State has not been modified to make the advance permanent. But the amendment by which the making and vending of intoxicating liquors has become unlawful, takes its place in the Constitution, and by a very large majority; showing that the law has the will of the people behind it.

The difference between then and now is suggested by the meeting in this City of the National Association of colored editors. It was only a few years since it was a deadly sin for a colored man to be taught to read, and the Yankee schoolmaster who ventured to teach him was apt to make fearful appeals for help from behind the bars of a Southern prison. How great, then, is the change when a convention of colored editors meets openly in the capital of the Nation and its members make the rounds of the public buildings, call in a body on the President and are treated with distinguished consideration. Truly the world does move.

I have mentioned the liability of this Congress in making appropriations; but it should be said that the great item of 100 millions for pensions was turned over to it by the preceding Democratic Congress, and that the largest item in the River and Harbor bill was made necessary by the late floods in the Mississippi River. But in the face of these liberal appropriations, which it is said will reach the great sum of 400 millions, the reduction of taxes to the amount of about 25 millions seems large. The effect, however, will only be to diminish the annual reduction of the National debt—which under the operations of refunding and the large receipts from taxation has gone down at a rate which has astonished the Nations of the old world.

What the Tariff Commission will do cannot now be known, but the general expectation seems to be that it will make a considerable reduction in the reduction from duties, all of which seems to drown the clamors for abolishing all internal revenue taxes and for a "tariff for revenue only" and for "smashing the machine" are not in the direction of prudent statesmanship.

The political situation, so far as the South is concerned, grows better every day. The Republicans talk as if they should have one or two more members from Maryland. The coalition continues to hold its own in Virginia. Tennessee looks more like taking a prominent place in the Republican line, and North Carolina, like Virginia, is bound to get loose from the Bourbon Democracy. Under such circumstances the wilful throwing away of the Keystone State is a sad commentary on the uncertainty of all political action.

The sudden death of Robert Hawk last night, takes away an active and popular Republican member of the House. He was from the Fifth Illinois District, a soldier in the Union army who left a leg on one of the battlefields of the South. Just before his death he received a telegram informing him of his renomination by the unanimous vote of the Republican Convention of his District.

Sen. Conkling is in the City attending to a case in the Supreme Court and receiving some attention from his friends and enemies. The latter surmise that he has come to bring Pres. Arthur that "brass medal," and that he and Don Cameron are around just now making the general distribution of the 846. Much is the penalty which a man in this country pays for having brains.

BUCKEYE.

# GUITEAU.

Continued from First Page.

Dr. Hicks raises his head over Guiteau's head and says brokenly:

"God, the Father, be with thee and give thee peace, forever more."

It is now 12:55.

The two Deputies press Guiteau forward to the exact center of the trap, and one begins tying his legs with a small hempen rope. Guiteau shouts "Glory" in tones of camp-meeting fervor.

The noose is put over his head, and drawn up He shudders visibly, as the rope touches his bare neck.

There is an awkward pause of several seconds. At length a man in a much-worn whitey-brown suit comes forward with a slight rheumatic limp, pulls from his coat-pocket the black cap, shakes it out as if it were full of crumbs, and adjusts it over Guiteau's head, putting the rope through a slit made for the purpose.

Guiteau shouts "Glory" again.

Dr. Hicks kneels down awkwardly, against the railing, with his face to the audience. It looks rather ostentatious.

Warden Crocker turns his back, pulls out a white handkerchief and shakes it.

A painful pause of several seconds.

Guiteau disappears from sight like a flash. The trap rumbles loudly as it falls. Guiteau appears under the floor, stops with a jerk, and the body turns partly around.

Everybody says with a gasp of relief, "He has died without a struggle."

A yell goes up from hundreds of watchers on the outside. They heard the trap fall.

I look at my watch. It is 12:53.

Three minutes later the body is lowered to within reach of the physicians. These pronounce the neck broken, but life not yet extinct.

Then begins a tedious waiting for death. The vitality exhibited is wonderful, for it is not until 1:15 that the physicians finally certify that life is wholly extinct.

The corpse is lowered, the black cap removed, and the body placed in the coffin. The spectators file past, while John W. Guiteau stands at the head and fans away the flies. The face appears like a wax mask, so pale and clear it is; there is no distortion, nor discoloration, and but little froth at the mouth and nostrils. The eyes are half closed.

The excited crowd outside has broken in the Warden's office, and the police are driving them out again.

Excitable women are fainting on the commons, and their distressed friends are laboring to restore them.

Little negro boys, perched upon projections in the stonework, are singing little gibes about Guiteau's destination.

The body is finally carried upstairs into the chapel and the autopsy begun.

AFTER.

What followed the execution is told elsewhere. The body of the assassin, after being deprived of its brain, was buried in the corridor of the jail near the spot where he died. The examination of the brain so far is conclusive against any belief in insanity, and the probability that anything will be discovered to change the verdict of the experts. The brain is a nearly a normal one as can be found anywhere. The weight is 49½ ounces, where the average weight of the brain of all white men is 49 ounces. This makes the discrepancy less than one per cent., which effectually disposes of any claim for extraordinary mental power, as effectually as the claim of insanity is disposed of.

Associated Press Dispatches.

### RIDDANCE OF RUBBISH.

**Autopsy of Guiteau's Body—Brain Healthy and Normal—The Other Organs Healthy—No Traces of Insanity—Burial in the Prison—The Assassin's Will.**

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The results of the autopsy, so far as they can be learned to-night from the surgeons present, may be stated as follows: After surveying the body externally, the surgeons proceeded to lay open the brain cavity and thorax, and to examine the organs therein contained. The brain was found to weigh 49½ ounces, which is a little more than the weight of the average human brain. It was well formed and presented no external evidence of disease or lesion.

The lungs and heart were in their normal condition, but there was a slight ruffling of the aorta. The neck was not dislocated or fractured, as the surgeons at first supposed, but there was a rupture of the sterno cleido mastoid muscle on both sides, as well as of the thyro hyoid membrane. It follows, therefore, that death resulted from suffocation and not from dislocation of the spinal vertebra. A partial examination was made of the abdominal viscera, but it had not been completed at the time the autopsy was suspended.

The spleen was found to be considerably enlarged, its weight being 15 ounces or more than twice that of the normal spleen. Other abdominal organs, as far as they were examined presented no unusual features.

The report of the surgeons making the autopsy will not be ready for publication before Wednesday next.

Just before noon John W. Guiteau said to a representative of the Associated Press that he felt cheerful, so far as his brother was concerned, believing it to be far better for him to die than to live He said no one ever felt keener anguish than he himself that the crime had been committed which had plunged our Nation in grief. He believed, however, that his brother would show himself to be a brave man, and from his own standpoint would vindicate his idea of patriotism. "His life is a wreck and worthless," said John, "and I think this is the most fitting end to a checkered and insane career." He believed his brother would die happy, and owing to his demented condition would be forgiven in the next world. He thought another would be happier in death than in life under the circumstances, and if he (John) could, he would not ask to have him reprieved. John, in the same mood after the execution, said: "I believe he was insane. I predicted just what would happen; that he would go bravely to the gallows. The trial was a farce and to-day an insane man was executed. Whether he is insane before God I don't know. Still I believe if he was to be tried again he would be convicted. It was not a question for a jury."

After her ineffectual attempt to get into the jail, Mrs. Scoville returned to the City and went to her lodging place. It was understood at the jail this morning that she will not come to the jail until to-morrow morning, when she will be permitted to view the remains of her brother.

Very soon after the hanging, Dr. Hicks and John W. Guiteau made a thorough examination of the cells occupied by Guiteau. Dr. Hicks took possession of the books and other effects of the deceased. A great many of those at the jail visited the cells to see the place where Guiteau passed his last days. There was a disposition on the part of some present to get mementoes of the occasion at any cost. The jail officers took the rope from the gallows and secreted it as soon as the noose was removed from the dead man's neck.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The body of Guiteau was buried this afternoon in the northern corridor of the jail, and so far as now known to the contrary, the remains will lie there undisturbed by any future action. Sepulture, under the law on the disposition of the bodies of criminals who are executed, rests within the discretion of the Warden. In the case of Guiteau, his sister, Mrs. Scoville, was without means and could not have undertaken his burial expenses, even if permitted to do so. The only relative that has appeared upon the scene, his brother, John W. Guiteau, was unwilling to assume the risk of taking charge of the remains, believing he would be powerless to prevent body snatchers from stealing them. Therefore Gen. Crocker resolved to bury the assassin's body within the walls of the jail, where it would be beyond the reach alike of vengeance or speculation.

The northeast corridor, in which Guiteau was buried, is upon the opposite side of the rotunda from the one in which he was hung, and from a fine window of the cell in which he was confined one can look down upon his grave. The brick flooring was removed this morning and a grave seven feet deep was dug. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the coffin containing the body of Charles J. Guiteau, was borne from the chapel upon the shoulders of six of the jail prisoners, and without any service or ceremony whatever, was lowered into the grave and buried from sight. The only persons present were John W. Guiteau, Dr. Hicks, Warden Crocker and son, Mr. Wright, Undertaker Ward, the engineer of the jail, Deputy Warden Russ, Capt. Crocker, and the six prisoners who acted as pall-bearers. The coffin was closed last evening, and no one has since been permitted to see the remains.

Mrs. Scoville, accompanied by Miss Chevalier, arrived at the jail shortly before 4 o'clock, and importuned the Warden to be allowed to see the remains and witness their burial. Gen. Crocker, however, remained firm in his determination not to accede to her request, and after a few minutes she returned to the City, leaving a number of flower pieces which she had brought with her and which she expected to place upon the grave.

As the body was being taken down the steps leading to the chapel in the center of the rotunda of the building, the mourners, or rather witnesses, stood near the door leading to the east rotunda, and as it was taken down the flight of steps leading from the rotunda to the brick floor of the corridor, they silently filed in behind the convict, pall bearers, and, arrived at the grave, the little procession halted. Warden Crocker looked inquiringly first toward Dr. Hicks and then to John W. Guiteau. "All right," said the latter with the same imperturbable composure he has exhibited all through the ordeal of the past three days, and the coffin was at once lowered to its place. After the earth had been replaced and the top of the grave leveled off, John W. Guiteau stepped forward and placed at its head a crown of white immortelles. Not a word was spoken, not a tear was shed. An outcast from human sympathy, when leaving, Guiteau had found an unwept sepulcher, an unmarked grave.

GUITEAU'S WILL.

The letter, in the nature of a will, by which Guiteau disposes of his body, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1882.

To the Rev. Wm. W. Hicks:

I, Charles Guiteau, of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, now under the sentence of death, which is to be carried into effect between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1882, in the United States Jail, in said District, do hereby give and grant you my body after such execution, provided, however, that it shall not be the property of any cemetery purposes, and I do hereby, for good and sufficient considerations, give, deliver, and transfer to said Hicks my book entitled "The Truth and Removal," and the copy right thereof, to be used by him in writing a truthful history of my life and execution, and I direct that such history be entitled, "The Life and Work of Charles Guiteau," and I hereby solemnly proclaim and announce to the world, that no person or persons shall ever in any manner use my body for any mercenary purpose whatsoever, and if at any time hereafter any person or persons shall desire to honor my remains they can do so by erecting a monument, whereupon shall be inscribed these words: "Here lies the body of Charles Guiteau, patriot and Christian. His soul is in glory."

CHARLES GUITEAU.

CHARLES H. REED,
JAMES WOODWARD,
Witnesses.

OUTSIDE FEELING.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times, commenting on the execution of Guiteau, considers his behavior until the last shred of hope had disappeared, consistent. It says: "He was not so overcome at the prospect of certain death as to forget his theatrical airs. He was not ashamed to declare he died a Christian and a patriot. Guiteau's place in the dark calendar will be by the side of Felton and Ravaillac."

TRENTON, June 30.—A salute was fired here to-day upon the announcement that Guiteau had been hanged.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—The newspaper offices were crowded all day by persons eager for information from telegraphic bulletins of the execution of Guiteau. Expressions of satisfaction over the execution of the death sentence of the assassin here are general.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—The execution of Guiteau meets the approval of the people of Memphis, who, for the past few days feared the President would reprieve him. The hanging is the general topic of conversation.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—There was no unusual excitement here upon the receipt of the news of the hanging of Guiteau. No crowds were about the newspaper offices, as the news was widely circulated in extra editions of the two morning papers. At night it was a favorite amusement in different parts of the City to hang Guiteau in effigy or to burn him. This has been done also in Covington and Newport. There was a general expression of relief at the end of the suspense.

# CAPITAL NEWS.

**Bank Charter Extension Bill—Amendments Agreed To—The Navy to be Strengthened—The General Deficiency Bill, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate and House conferees on the National Bank Charter Extension bill met this afternoon and came to an agreement upon all points in controversy except the 12th and 13th sections of the Senate bill, which relate to the issue of gold certificates and punishment of National bank officers for over-certification of checks. The Senate amendment providing that National banks with a capital of $100,000 or less shall keep on deposit United States bonds in excess of one-third of their capital stock as security for circulation, was so amended so as to provide that banks having a capital of $150,000 or less shall keep on deposit bonds equal to one fourth their capital stock as security for circulation.

The ninth section of the bill as finally agreed upon is as follows:

"Sec. 9. That any National banking association now organized or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States as provided in the act of June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act fixing the amount of the United States notes, providing for a redistribution of National bank currency and for other purposes,' or as provided in this act, is authorized to deposit lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds held as security for its circulating notes in the order of such deposits; and no National bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes shall be entitled to receive any increase of its circulation for a period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid. Provided, that not more than $3,000,000 lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose; and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury or to the withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof."

The conference to-morrow will consider the 12th and 13th sections of the Senate bill.

There will be another call for continued six per cent. bonds, series of 1865, early next week, probably for $15,000,000.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs decide to advocate the insertion of a clause in the Naval Appropriation bill, which will provide for the construction of one new ship of war of the largest type, one second-class ship and two gun-bearing torpedo boats. Members of the Committee say they have assurances the proposition will encounter little antagonism. On motion of Rep. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, it was decided to offer a motion to strike out the Robeson bill clause, which empowers the Secretary of the Navy to close such navy yards as he may elect, and to insert in lieu thereof a paragraph providing for the appointment of a Commission of seven members, to consist of three members each of the Senate and House Committee on Naval Affairs, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House respectively, and one member to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to visit the several navy yards during the recess of Congress, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of abolishing any such yards, and providing further, that said Commission shall report to Congress as soon as practicable after the meeting of the next session.

Sec. Chandler received a cable message from Gilder, clerk to Lieut. Berry, of the lost steamer Rodgers, dated Irkutsk, June 2, as follows:

"Arrived yesterday; detained by the breaking up of rivers enroute; had to kill a horse for food; leave for Washington as soon as business here is settled."

The general deficiency bill was reported to the Senate to-day. The aggregate amount of appropriation, as the bill passed the House was $8,842,685; to this the Senate adds $801,684. The increase consists mainly of the following items: For arrears of pay of army officers, $523,000; mileage of officers of the marine corps, $50,000; expenses connected with the sickness and death of Pres. Garfield, $75,000; expenses of the special commission to Chili, Peru and Bolivia, $30,000.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The general opinion of the best informed members of the House and Senate in regard to the probable duration of the session now appears to be that Congress will adjourn sine die on the 17th inst.

The corner stone of the Garfield Memorial Church was laid this afternoon on the site of the former small frame structure on Vermont avenue, known as the "Christian Church," which the late President and his family attended.

The amount paid for pensions on account of the late war to March 1, 1882, was $360,781,950. It is estimated that there are now on the rolls the names of 250,000 pensioners of the late war. This does not include the 30,000 (estimated) service pensioners on account of the war of 1812. At an annual value of $30,000 into war pensioners at $25,500,000, and of 30,000 war of 1812 pensioners at $2,800,000, or an aggregate annual value of $30,300,000. Estimating the disbursements for May and June the total paid for pensions for the current fiscal year will not vary much from $65,000,000. April 1, 1882, there were on file 217,162 pending claims, which, if allowed, would be entitled to arrears estimating 17½ per cent. for rejection and $1,300 as the average arrears in each case there would be paid, if allowed within the year, $314,900,800. There are 53,719 pending claims which were filed subsequent to the limitation imposed by the arrears act, and when allowed, the pension commences from date of filing. Deduct 17½ per cent. for rejection, and the average first payment would be one year's pension at $110 per case, or $4,826,030. If the two classes just referred to should be at once added to the roll (223,023) it would increase the annual value of pensions $24,500,000 which added to the present annual value, $30,300,000, would be $54,800,000.

Nominations—Joseph R. West, District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of that District; Lewis Wallace, Indiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey; Henry C. Hall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Central American States; John R. Balderman, Missouri, Minister Resident and Consul General at Siam; John M. Francis, New York, Minister Resident and Consul General to Portugal; J. P. Wickersham, Pennsylvania, Minister Resident and Consul General to Denmark; Michael J. Cramer, Kentucky, Minister Resident and Consul General to Switzerland; J. R. Weavey, West Virginia, Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Vienna; Lewis Richmond, Rhode Island, Secretary of Legation at Rome; John T. Robeson, Tennessee, United States Consul at Beiruth; A. J. Sharp, Kansas, United States Consul at Manilla; Lorin A. Lathrop, Nevada, United States Consul at Bristol; Wm. M. Spalding, Minnesota, Receiver of Public Money at Duluth, John R. Carey, Minnesota, Register of the Land Office, Duluth; Wm. A. Swan, Pennsylvania, Indian Agent at the Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota; Francis M. Darby, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore; Thomas A. Henry, Collector of Customs in the District of Pamlico, N. C.; Horace McKay, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Indiana; David Bennett, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky; John F. Kumler, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio. Postmasters—Edward C. Cain, Vassar, Mich., George J. Crowell, Chelsea, Mich.; James Hamilton, Monroeville, O.; John C. McIntosh, South Chicago, Ill.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen completed his statement of issues to Postmasters by his office of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. The total number issued was 1,740,571,055 pieces, of the aggregate value of $40,077,503, an increase over the issue of the preceding fiscal year of 236,259,496 pieces, or 15.7 per cent., equal in value to $6,852,512. The appropriations for supplying these articles amounted to $1,036,000, of which $875,837 was expended, leaving an unexpended balance of $160,163, or 15.4 per cent. of the appropriations. Over 1,000,000,000 three-cent stamps and 350,000,000 postal cards were sold in the past year. As a result of these figures the department in all the offices are warranted in stating that when the final statement of receipts and expenditures of the year have been completed it will be found that the postal service was self-sustaining. Of the deficiency appropriation of $2,152,258, made by Congress last year to meet the expected deficiency in postal receipts, not one cent has been drawn from the Treasury. This is the first year since 1851 in which the receipts of the Postoffice Department balanced its expenditures, with the exception of one year during the war of the rebellion. There were 40,222 post offices in the United States, June 30, 1882, an increase of 1,710 over 1881.

# STAR ROUTES.

**Slow Progress Made Yesterday—The Charges Against Brady.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—After argument on the admissability of petitions and records of fines imposed and unsettled, the Court ruled it had seen copies of petitions from Senators and Representatives and persons of the highest standing in the West for increased service and expeditions; looking on their face he could not see anything to condemn in the conduct of the Second Assistant Postmaster General in complying with these petitions. He was not to be supposed to have gone personally over the route in Summer and Winter, but must have acted upon petitions presented him. The prosecution had not brought home to him any fact which would show he had acted upon any improper motives; he had acted upon these petitions from gentlemen of importance, who were supposed to be familiar with the needs of the country. If the Court had seen in the evidence, reasonably showing suspicion of corrupt action on the part of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, he could, perhaps, allow the papers to go in; but he could not allow the time of the Court to be consumed in the introduction of papers at this stage.

Merrick—"But we have shown he ordered expedition when he had proof before him (a letter from the Postmaster) that it could not be executed."

Celton—"Oh, you are mistaken, sir; that letter was written long after the order was made."

The Court—"Yes, we must see what the Second Assistant Postmaster General did when his eyes were opened."

The question of the competency was broken by McSweeney, who inquired: "Well, shall we go on with the case any further?"

The Court—"If they can introduce any such evidence as they spoke of a few moments ago (referring to the charge that Brady had received a share of the remitted fines) then perhaps I shall let the papers go in."

# POLITICAL.

**Majority for the Prohibitory Amendment in Iowa, 29,107—High-mix in Petersburg, Va.**

DES MOINES, July 1.—The State Register now has returns on the election for the amendment from all the Counties in the State. In the 99 Counties the amendment has aggregate majorities for it of 50,754 and aggregate majorities against it of 21,817, giving a net majority of 29,107.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 2.—The organization of a new Common Council (which has a Readjuster majority) this afternoon proved quite exciting. Col. Joseph P. Minetree, a leading Readjuster, was elected President, and F. R. Russell, City Auditor. The Democrats claimed the election of Col. Minetree was illegal on the ground that he is a member of the State Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military institute. Both Democrats and Readjusters called the Auditor's roll simultaneously amid much confusion.

Both parties elected officers, and there are two police forces on duty to-night. Sen. Mahone was present during the exciting scene.

Two police forces patrol the city. The Democratic police force refused to surrender the station house to the Readjusters police force. The latter have made their head quarters in the city jail. The Readjuster Mayor elect has not been qualified. The present Democratic Mayor will not recognize the Readjuster police force, hence no offenders arrested by them will be tried by him. The Democratic police force are clothed in regulation uniforms, and the Readjusters wear a star on the lappel of their coat.

**The Public Debt.**

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extended 6's | $ 58,057,150 |
| Extended 5's | 401,300,000 |
| Four and a half per cents | 250,000,000 |
| Four per cents | 738,884,300 |
| Refunding certificates | 463,050 |
| Navy pension fund | 14,000,000 |
| Total interest bearing debt | $1,461,810,400 |
| Matured debt | 16,260,805 |
| Legal tenders | 346,740,711 |
| Certificates of deposit | 13,320,000 |
| Gold and silver certificates | 71,133,839 |
| Fractional currency | 7,041,247 |
| Total without interest | $ 438,291,588 |
| Total debt | 1,916,312,994 |
| Cash in treasury | 244,360,519 |
| Debt less cash in treasury | 1,668,914,460 |
| Decrease during June | 12,562,606 |
| Decrease since June 30, 1881 | 151,684,351 |
| Current liabilities: | |
| Interest due and unpaid | 1,435,158 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased | 16,260,805 |
| Interest thereon | 535,251 |
| Gold and silver certificates | 71,133,839 |
| United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit | 12,320,000 |
| Cash balance available July 1, 1882 | 140,604,474 |
| Total | $ 243,289,519 |
| Available assets: | |
| Cash in treasury | 243,289,519 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 1,938,705 |
| Interest paid by United States | 53,405,977 |
| Interest repaid by companies: By transportation service | 15,223,638 |
| By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings | 655,198 |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | 37,536,085 |

**Veteran Reunion in Kansas.**

TOPEKA, July 1.—The managers of the Veteran Soldiers' Reunion, to be held here September 11th to the 20th, during the State Fair, received positive assurance yesterday that James G. Blaine would attend and address the veterans. Intense enthusiasm is manifested throughout the West in this reunion, and among the prominent soldiers and civilians who will be present are Speaker Keifer, of Ohio; John Coburn and Col Streight, of Indiana; Col. Harry White, of Pennsylvania; Neal Dow and George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture.

# SUSPENDED.

**An All-Night Session of the House of Commons on the Repression Bill—Home-Rulers Suspended.**

LONDON, July 1.—The House of Commons, in committee, continued in session throughout the night on clause 17 of the Repression bill. At 7:30 o'clock this morning Sir Wm. Harcourt, Home Secretary, said time equivalent to two working days had been consumed in the discussion of a clause of secondary importance; it would be for the House and country to say whether means must not be adopted to end this state of things.

Parnell said the Home-Rule members would appeal to their countrymen at home and abroad. He contended no opposition could be reasonably conducted against such atrocious measures.

At 9:30 o'clock Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman of the Committee, said there had been deliberately planned obstruction to the business of the House.

Messrs. Biggar, Callan, Commins, Dillon, Healey, Leamy, McCarthy, Mareilum, Metge, T. P. O'Connor, O'Donnell, Parnell, Power, Redmond, Sexton and Sullivan were then suspended, and quitted the House.

At 10:35 o'clock the Chairman reported that O'Donnel had said the statement of the Chairman was infamous.

Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, Secretary for War, gave notice he would move to reconsider O'Donnell's conduct on Monday, and it was agreed to take up the matter on that day.

During the night Dillen defied the Government to levy blood tax from poor tenants without provoking a renewal of disorders which attended the Tithe war. This is a sample of the discussion throughout the night.

O'Donnell declared that Dr. Playfair's naming him was infamous, because he had been absent from the House all night and was therefore foully named. The Chairman had sinned against all the traditions of his office.

Childers moved the suspension of the members named, and the suspension was voted—126 to 27—amid loud cheers from all parts of the House, including the Irish members.

The Speaker entered the House and the proceedings were reported to him. A member protested he had been in the House 12 hours, during which, as far as he was aware, neither Collen or Marum had spoken.

The motion that the named members withdraw, was carried. The Speaker proceeded to call on them individually to withdraw. Parnell protested that they all withdraw together, which they did, Callan pausing to shout: "I am suspended on the false report of salaried Government officers."

A motion to report progress was rejected —159 to 16. Clause 17th was adopted—118 to 19.

The House is still in session, with no prospect of adjournment. Gladstone stated that on Monday rules for urgency would be proposed.

# HARVARD-YALE.

**Harvard the Winner in the Closest Contest Ever Rowed, Making the Second Best Time on Record.**

NEW LONDON, June 30.—Yale dashed away with the lead, rowing at the extraordinary pace of 50 strokes a minute, but instead of opening clear water at once, to the surprise and delight of the Harvard men, Curtis, the Harvard stroke, met the opponents' opening with a burst of 40 to the minute, and the commanding lead which the Yale's fast stroke gave her last year, she was not able to repeat to day.

After the first minute the Harvard's dropped to 37, Yale still leading the lead from a half to three-quarters of her own length, which soon gradually diminished as they neared the half-mile buoy. This was reached with the Yale slightly in advance. From this buoy Harvard, rowing a beautifully steady stroke of 35 to the minute, came up hand over hand on Yale, drew even, and, still at the same even swing, forged ahead.

At the mile and a half buoy Harvard drew ahead, and steering an admirably straight course, profited by a mistake of the Yale's coxswain, who fell away from the line of the buoys, and, apparently with the idea of catching the current, veered toward the south shore and must have lost a length and a half at least, for at the two-mile flag Harvard seemed to have opened nearly three lengths of clear water between her stern and Yale's bow.

The best part of the race was the last half mile. Yale rallied with surprising pluck after passing the three mile point, and spurted up to 45. Harvard did not try to respond, Curtis contenting himself with a steady swing of 36 to 37, but in the last 300 Yards, Folson, Yale's stroke, drove the gait up to 50 strokes a minute. His men met their oars at every stroke, and he was the only one who pulled his oar clean through; they rapidly gained on the Harvard boat, but the rowing was still ragged, and the spurt, though bravely tried, could not be sustained. Curtis quickened to 37; his men responded with an easy dash, and Harvard crossed the line a winner from one half to three-fourths of a length, after the closest race ever rowed between the two colleges on these waters.

Official time—Harvard's, 20:47½; Yale, 20:53½. Harvard's time is the fastest, with one exception, ever made over a four mile course.

# THE MALLEYS.

**The Trial Over, and the Accused Discharged—They Refuse to Recognize Blanche Douglass Now.**

NEW HAVEN, June 30.—The jury in the Jennie Cramer murder trial retired about 4 P. M., remained out less than an hour, and returned a verdict of not guilty. The Malley boys were then discharged.

The Judge in his charge said: "If to find murder in the first degree the jury must be satisfied beyond doubt of the important fact that arsenic was administered to the victim by the accused. If you have any doubt, that ends the case. You need not consider any other question at all."

Walter Malley went with his father to Pittston, and James accompanied his uncle to Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Blanche Douglass is the guest of the Jailor to-night.

Walter Malley says it will be the aim of his life to ascertain how Jennie Cramer died, and prove beyond the shadow of doubt that the last time he saw her alive was Thursday morning and that she left the Malley residence with Blanche Douglass.

The Malley boys left the court room without recognizing Blanche Douglass. All three refused to talk.

**A Horse Driven to Death for 25c.**

NEW YORK, June 30.—It was whispered around the race course at Sheepshead Bay that a private race had taken place, in which two famous and heavy turfmen were riders, and one of the horses dropped dead at the end of the race. An eye witness of the affair said that Pierre Lorillard and Cornell Livingston agreed on the track horses before the races on Tuesday morning. Lorillard, who weighs about 250 lbs., was mounted on a magnificent bay. Livingston, who weighs some 15 or 20 pounds less than Livingston, rode a smaller bay. The gentlemen bantered each other for a short race, each feeling confident that he could win. A dash of a quarter of a mile was agreed on for a sweepstakes of 25c. Starting at the three-quarter pole, just below the turn into the home-stretch, Lorillard soon gained the lead, while Livingston dashed on at his flanks until near the judges' stand, where Lorillard had opened a slight gap, winning the race by about a length and a half, in the fast time of 28 seconds. Livingston's horse carried him a few rods beyond the stand, when he fell and expired, it is supposed from the bursting of a blood-vessel. The racers had been used by the gentlemen as saddle-horses.

**Iowa Crops.**

FAIRFIELD, July 1.—Crop report by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society gives reports from 99 counties. The returns were made from the 10th to the 28th of June. The outlook for corn is unfavorable; average condition, 69½ per cent. Winter wheat, 50 counties estimate the acreage at 40,413; 102 townships in 50 counties place the average condition about 97 per cent. Spring wheat, 97 counties estimate the acreage at 480,227; condition, 84 per cent.

**The New Jersey Railroad Accident.**

NEW YORK, June 30.—There were about 80 persons slightly wounded. William R. Garrison, son of Commodore Charles R. Garrison, is at the point of death. Charles M. Woodruff, of Newark, and James E. Mallory, banker, Newark, both dead. Ex-Pres. Grant had his knee slightly bruised.

LONG BRANCH, June 29.—The report that Jno. T. Raymond was injured in the railroad accident this morning is not correct. He was not on the train.

**A Long Lease.**

BOSTON, June 29.—It is announced that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has leased for 99 years the Boston & New York Air Line, a road 52 miles in length, between New Haven and Willimantic, Conn., and making, with the New York & New England, as its name implies, an air line between the two Cities.

# TEMPERANCE.

**Preparations for a National Temperance Camp Meeting in Indiana.**

SEYMOUR, Ind., June 30.—Preparations are about complete for a National Temperance Camp Meeting to be held under the auspicies of the State Temperance Council. The meeting begins June 30, and continues till July 10. An immense tebernacle, capable of sheltering 10,000 people, will be used for the meeting; and 500 smaller tents will be provided for the use of visitors desiring to lodge on the grounds. Oratory and a band tournament are the attractions for July 1st. A special celebration of July 4th will be observed. On July 6th there will be another band tournament, and July 8 is Governor's day, when Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present. A large number of well known temperance speakers from all over the United States have agreed to be present. While the subject of temperance will occupy most of the time, the program for each day will include musical and other interesting features. The managers expect to have a very large attendance, and are making arrangements to give good accomodations.

**Suits to be Brought Against Railroads.**

NEW YORK, June 29.—State Attorney-General Russel met the members of the Board of Trade to-day for consultation to devise means whereby the injuries to business interests by the freight handlers strike can be relieved. Russell finally decided that he would apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the transportation companies to carry out their contracts. This writ will be in the nature of a mandatory injunction, and will require the companies to show why they have not performed their

# The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

### Home Talks.

Our attention was attracted not long since by an article concerning the large number of weak eyes to be found among school children at the present day. The subject has received a great deal of attention for the last 20 years, and examinations have been made by physicians in different countries in Europe and in the United States. The first statistics published were by one Dr. COHN, of Breslau who made personal examination of 10,060 school children, and found that out of this number 1,004 were near-sighted. It was discovered that the tendency, both in this country and in Europe was for near-sight to increase rapidly as the school life advances, showing conclusively that it was because of some defect in the arrangement of the rooms, and also in the print of the books which the children are obliged to use.

In many cases not the slightest regard seems to have been paid in the construction of the rooms where students are to sit. The light should always come from windows at the back or side, and it should be strong and soft rather than brilliant. Too much care cannot be exercised in this matter, for defective eyesight is in many cases a fatal bar to advancement.

A recent writer upon the subject animadverts most severely upon the trying character of the letters upon many maps used in schools. They are so small or else so blurred from long using of the stereotype plates that it is almost impossible to decipher them, and yet children are obliged to strain their eyes upon them or not learn their lessons. The print upon any book or map should not be so small as to require any conscious effort to read. Care should also be taken to have the tint of the paper agreeable to the eye, and a gloss is exceedingly undesirable on account of its reflection of lights.

It may be said that these things are beyond the control of individuals, that the law in regard to the text-books used in schools is as unchangable as that of the Medes and Persians until those who have it in charge decree a change. That is true, but well-organized opposition to any book or map with poor print would soon carry the day and secure its banishment.

Another very important thing for children is to keep them from any long protracted effort. Under long-continued pressure produced by the act of reading, the fibrous coats of the eye will yield, just as the bones and tendons do if pressed and strained for long together. This inevitably produces near-sightedness.

These are all matters that require attention, unless we would be a spectacled nation.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

### Fancy Work and House Decoration.

*Splasher.*—"Farmer's Wife" wants to know how to make a "splasher." Quite a pretty one can be manufactured out of a hoop, say 27 inches in diameter. Cover smoothly with a pretty shade of cambric, this in turn to be covered with a plaiting of Swiss muslin or tarleton, laid in folds around the hoop and fastened securely over the edge. By way of a finish and also as an ornamentation, put a quilling of cambric around the edge. This must be pinked over each side and stitched through the middle. In the center of the hoop place a rosette of cambric. Let this be pinked, too, before gathering into shape. Another pretty and easy device for protecting the wall behind the washstand is a Japanese parasol. After removing the handle, press the parasol against the wall till quite flat; then fasten it in place with a few tacks. A small sun-flower will fill nicely the vacancy made by the removal of the handle and be all the more aesthetic.

If "All Sorts" does not get a recipe for cocoanut cake shortly, I will send one which is considered very good. She must allow me to say to her that in cake baking I believe the experience much better than having the "knack."

Will some of the BLADE correspondents give a recipe for making currant jelly?—E. G. S.

*Sea Shell Lace.*—Cast on 8 stitches. First row—Needle under thread, n, o, n, o 3 times, n, o, k 2; second row—needle under thread, n, k 3, seam 1, k 5; third row—needle under thread, n, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 1; fourth row—needle under thread, n, k 9; fifth row—like third; sixth row—like fourth; seventh row like third; eighth row like fourth and sixth, ninth row—needle under thread, n, o, n, k 7; 10th row—needle under thread, n, k 1, pick second over third, k 1, pick over k 7; 11th row—begin at the first again. N for narrow, k for knit, o for thread over needle. When you sew this on be careful to put needle through every loop.—E. F. H.

*Bed-Room Carpet.*—I think "Bessies" cheese cloth curtains must be very nice. I will tell her how I make my bed room carpets. Take very thin unbleached muslin, sew together strips enough to cover your room. Then take any pretty pattern of wall paper you desire, and making a thin paste of flour and water thicken by boiling, spread it evenly on the paper and place it smooth on the muslin. Give a good coat of carriage varnish and when dry your carpet is done.—ETHEL, Boonfield, Mo.

*Skeleton Ferns.*—I will give "Topsy" my way of making skeleton ferns. First have your ferns straight; then place them in a wooden vessel and pour over them a solution of slack lime. Let them remain three or four days, trying at intervals to see when they are ready to strip, which may be done by taking one between the finger and thumb and drawing it slowly through. If they have remained long enough the soft part will separate from the fibers and leave them perfectly bare, then cover them with cold water and let them stand one hour then press between paper.—MRS. W. D. BAKER, Milan, Kan.

### Correspondence.

"RIP" ANSWERED.—I can't refrain from answering "Rip Van Winkle's" chapter on matrimony, in your issue of the 22d inst. I emphatically deny that matrimony is a humbug, and feel very sorry for poor "Rip." He doubtless gave a very correct picture of his own behavior during courtship, and yet blames his wife for doing as he confesses he did—hiding, as far as possible, his faults. It does not speak at all well for his penetration and judgment that he selected one who "took me in terribly," and whose sweetness "was all put on," because I don't believe but that most women have a great deal of true sweetness and amiability not put on. And if he does as he says is done in many homes, sits down at the table, day after day, without a smile of encouragement to his wife etc., no wonder he thinks matrimony a humbug. In my opinion matrimony is the most pure, holy and delightful companionship existing upon earth, and it is only to such as "R. V. W." that it is otherwise. I am a physician in country practice, and were it not for my cheerful little wife, would often feel broken down and discouraged, but cheered by her bright smile and gentle caress, I am ever ready to pursue my calling, feeling matrimony to be my greatest blessing. As his name indicates, "Rip" is doubtless some old fashioned fossil or may be, (and we think it quite likely) he has been recently jilted. If of that class, we would say don't take it so hard old fellow; cheer up, and some day you will be writing the BLADE that matrimony is man's greatest safeguard and blessing.—DOCTOR C.

FROM IOWA.—Not seeing any news from this part of our lovely land in the BLADE, I thought I would contribute my mite. This is a splendid country, fertile, good roads, healthy, etc. The Spring has seemed backward and yet some corn is being cultivated the second time. I am glad to see a more kindly spirit pervade the columns of THE HOUSEHOLD than there was some time ago; each member surely has a right to his or her opinion, and how much more enlightened it looks to discuss questions in a kindly spirit.

I would say to "Bessie" in regard to her cake, always mix your butter and sugar together, first stirring to a cream; beat your eggs thoroughly (whites to a stiff froth) then put this with your butter and sugar; sift flour; if you use baking powder sift with flour; if cream tartar and soda put the former in milk and soda in flour. Do not be afraid you will stir too much.

And now if I can I would like to tell Mrs. G. W. B. how to take care of her milk. First have pans perfectly clean and sweet; wash milk dishes first, then scald and put in the sun to sweeten. Fill pans about two-thirds full. Half a teacupful of cold water added will help to cool quickly and will not hurt the cream. Skim as soon as the milk is turned; do not let it get thick. Have as little milk in cream as possible. Every time you skim add a little salt and stir; the night before you churn put about a pint of new milk in your cream. Cool the milk first. Put your crock in cold water; churn as early as possible and you will have good butter.

If this is acceptable I may come again and tell you something about prohibition.—MRS. C. C. P.

POLYGAMY.—It is acknowledged by all right-minded persons that polygamy is a great evil. But how many realize what it really is? that it is not confined to the Territory of Utah or to the Mormon Church, but that it exists in every Church and sect on the globe? Webster says: "Polygamy is the state of having several wives at once."

Now the mind of man is the soul. Sexuality, or the faculty of love exists in, and is a part of the mind, and is therefore a part of the soul. The soul is immortal, therefore love and marriage exist in the next world. Common sense, as well as philosophy, prove these to be facts. What is loved in the opposite sex is the mind, the soul, not the body, and man, in his normal state, will be true to his first love.

When he leads to the altar the blushing bride he promises to love, cherish and protect, and when he has laid the inanimate clay in the silent tomb, and the pure spirit, the real woman, has winged its way to the upper world, should he become a polygamist? He loved her as a woman; should he love her less as an angel?—AVALANCHE.

INTERESTING STORY.—Does the dear editor or any of THE HOUSEHOLD recollect "Minnie," an outspoken damsel who, early in the year of 1881, shocked a great many of her sisters by declaring it as her belief that elderly men made more satisfactory husbands than young men? Well, dear sisters, I now come forward to say that, I have reduced my theory to actual test, and I propose to give you the result, that is if you care to know it; at the same time it will be giving you what reads like romance, yet is strictly true.

A gentleman, reading my article in the BLADE, obtained my address, and wrote me a long and what appeared a perfectly sincere and earnest letter. He drew a touching picture of his lonely, desolate condition, (having lost wife and children), and of his longing for a companion, and wished to make my acquaintance through correspondence. The letter had such a ring of honesty in it that I felt impelled to answer it, and stated that I was willing to correspond with him, if such correspondence would in any way mitigate his loneliness, without any ulterior views whatever, as a personal acquaintance was both undesirable and impracticable, we being separated by two or three States. So we entered into a friendly correspondence, and I believe that at the end of two or three months we were better acquainted with each other than many who have known each other personally for years. We had written our thoughts, desires and aspirations, and each one's soul was revealed to the other. We then soon discovered that we were affinities, as our views, ideas, thoughts and desires harmonized perfectly, and he sent a very earnest offer of marriage and desired to pay me a visit. To both requests I replied in the negative, but after a time and when many missiles in the shape of letters of entreaty had battered the walls of the citadel, the garrison yielded to the invader. We met one day and were married the morrow.

Nearly a year has elapsed since then, yet I can truthfully say that each succeeding day I realize the fact more and more clearly, that I am indeed favored in having secured such a partner. Now, I do not advocate this mode of courtship to the exclusion of any other, though it resulted so happily to me, which I am inclined to think was partly owing to the fact that we were both strictly truthful. Instead of exaggerating as many would, our personal appearance, accomplishments or worldly possessions, we rather underrated them, so there was no disappointment. My husband, I believe, loved me ardently. Before our marriage I was fancy free, but thought I could be happy, and in so doing I found happiness myself. I respected and esteemed him, and his tender love for me, and kind solicitude soon deepened that feeling, and it became a warm, earnest love.

My impression is that the reason there are so many shipwrecks on the matrimonial sea is that they were guided by passion before marriage; reason had very little to do with their choice, though she shows them when too late where they have erred. Perhaps some will say, you have not yet given it a fair trial, wait 10 or 12 years. My answer is that if there is any uncongeniality it will, in almost every case, manifest itself the first 12 months. With regard to age, my husband had a wife and child before I swelled the census returns of my country.

Dear "Viamead," you are the only one who wrote approval of my views. I hope you will meet with as congenial a spirit as I have. That lady who was so displeased with you for leaving off in the middle of your story, certainly cannot accuse me of the same fault.

"Little Democrat" said that my views were fallacious, as in such case each one would have to seek separate amusements, as what would instruct and amuse a young woman of 20, a man of 40 or 50 would have no taste for. I think there is very little logic in her opinion. Does she not know that some men are older at 20 than others are at 50 or 60—old in spirit, I mean, grave, reserved, etc., and perhaps sullen, while some are merry and joyous; in fact, they are boys until they are grayheaded and bald.

In conclusion, I would say that my husband and myself always had a high opinion of the BLADE, and since it was the means of our acquaintance and happy union, we love it more than ever. We hope to take it as long as we live. We have a great many of the back numbers for the last seven years. I have been looking over them, and was interested to see the enlargement and improvement effected. But I must pause, and give some one else a chance to speak.—MINNIE.

ROB. ROY ON THE DEFENSE.—MRS. L. T. F., in the BLADE of June 1st, in reply to my question on dancing, says that there is an argument much used, the point of which is this: There should be a line of distinction between the world and the church, and as the amusement in question is that of the world, it should not be indulged in by Christians. This line of distinction between the church and the world, is one of the greatest mistakes that the church ever made. That line of distinction has kept thousands of good and true people from subscribing their names to the church records, simply because the church excludes moral amusements, and condemns the indulgence of the same as a sin, thereby compelling its members to travel through life, as if on a funeral march. Take all moral amusement from the world, and society would be a gloomy affair indeed. And dancing is only one class of amusement: you can make it moral, or you can make it otherwise owing to the character, and intentions of the company participating therein.

There is no class or kind of amusement but can, and has been abused by the evil disposed, church societies not excepted. The object in view determines the case, either moral or immoral, let it be either play parties, or dancing, round or square.

MRS. L. T. F. says that round dances are conducive to as much evil as the dram shops. This is a very wild idea and shows one of two things, that Mrs. L. T. F. has a very limited knowledge of the evils of a dram shop, or a very strong prejudice to round dances, perhaps both. Mrs. L. T. F. thinks as John the Baptist lost his head through the instrumentality of a heathen dancing girl, that ought to settle the question of dancing now, henceforth and forever. If Mrs. L. T. F. had attributed that act to an evil and revengeful mother and a drunken, depraved step-father, she would have come nearer the mark. More than that, ancient heathenism is not patterned after in this age, day and country. Mrs. L. T. F. speaks of the many broken-hearted parents over the downfall of their sons and daughters, caused by the evil amusement of dancing. I am upwards of 50; have been around considerably, but have never seen a case of broken-heart yet caused from that amusement. "Elra," in the same number of the BLADE, asks: "Is card playing wrong?" That depends on the object and motive of the players. If it is a company of ladies and gentlemen of moral character and nothing but amusement at stake, it is not wrong. Me thinks, however, that both dancing and card playing are wrong. Then he should not indulge in either, and keep his conscience clear. Moral amusements are essential for the good of society; therefore use it to the highest good, and not abuse the privileges the Creator designed for us to enjoy.—ROB ROY.

DANCING.—"Geo. Bonham" seems to think because no one has deemed it necessary to uphold dancing, (in the BLADE) that it is given up to be a producer of evil. Don't flatter yourself, "George," that the practice is dead or dying just because you do believe it, for I can assure you that here it is a source of a great deal of pleasure, and I consider it an excellent pastime for the long Winter evenings. I remember once reading a work entitled "The Fine Arts Reduced to a Principle," in which the author divides the arts in general into three kinds with a view to their different ends. The first have for their object the necessities of man. These give rise to the Mechanical Arts.

The next have pleasure for their object. These sprung wholly from the bosom of joy and are called, by way of eminence, the Fine Arts—such as poetry, painting, sculpture, music and dancing. Dancing is, of all the fine arts, that which is peculiarly devoted to cheerfulness and joy. It seems to have nothing but pleasure in view, yet, like music, its sweet accompaniment, it refines the manners and gives health, activity and vigor, as well graceful ease and elegance to the human frame.

All persons admit that exercise is good for the health, and of all exercises, why not prefer dancing? When kept within the bounds of moderation, it gives salutary play to the organs of life; every muscle is in motion, the lungs are expanded, the stomach is strengthened and the circulation of the blood is most destribly facilitated.

Dancing has a happy influence on the mind. The cheerfulness of well-bred company, the sprightly dispositions which draw young people together, and the charms of music, give a spring to the spirits, and dispel vapors, melancholy and every sickness of the heart. Dancing then contributes much to health, both of the body and mind and it facilitates the acquisition of ease and elegance in personal deportment. Even in seeing persons (especially ladies) cross a room, it is an easy matter, to distinguish those who have learned to dance, from their ease and dignity of carriage.

The benefits of dancing are as manifest and numerous as they are indisputable. Movements in measured time and graceful revolutions to the sound of music are as natural as music itself and are in fact, a part of the nature implanted by an all wise providence.—HUTCH.

A MALIGNED CLASS.—The Home Talk in the BLADE of the 15th, (subject, "Old Maids) interested me very much. It has always been a mystery to me why old maids were so much sneered at. I think it is far better to be a happy one than an unhappy wife. I have been blest with the acquaintance and friendship of about a dozen, but among them I have not found that mythical person that is always being written and talked about. The old maids of my acquaintance are among the noblest women I have ever known. So far as I can see they are as useful members of society as any one. I could give the history of two or three that would show a spirit of unselfish, loving devotion, that would equal any work of fiction ever written. They have given up their own hopes of personal happiness to minister to the happiness of others. They have foregone the love of a husband and of children and home, that they may fulfill some duty that could not have been done had they married. To care perhaps for aged parents or a helpless sister or brother, or even more distant relatives, and in doing this duty they have been blest with contentment, which is next best to happiness. They have not been rewarded (as we look at rewards), for their devotion in this life, but in the life to come verily their reward shall be great.

As for old bachelors I have not known so many of them, but I have seen a few who were "just splendid fellows," just as good as any married men I ever knew, though I think after a bachelor gets to be tolerably old he is more apt to have eccentricities than married men. But enough of this. Old maids and bachelors are generally such from choice, and if they are suited it does not concern any one else.

As for the unhappy married people, I don't feel called upon to give them any advice. I will say, however, that I do think every one makes to a great extent their own unhappiness. Happiness is an illusive shadow, the more you pursue it the farther away it is, but stop striving after it, and discharge faithfully every duty each hour brings, always do right just now and trust God for the future, and ere you are aware happiness will come and dwell within you. But perfect happiness without alloy is not attainable in this life. If it were we would not care to go to Heaven, but "I know that when I awake in thy likeness I shall be satisfied." Think of it, all the hopes, longings and aspirations of our hearts satisfied, then indeed shall we attain perfect happiness.

Thank you, "Viamead" for your good opinion, and let me assure you that your love is fully reciprocated this time. I would like to meet you. No, I fear those friends whom we remember so tenderly, do not often think of us, they have other friends, other and more tender ties, and we probably are almost forgotten.

What has become of "Woodmoss" and "Helen Wildwood?" Why do we never hear from them more? I should like so much to hear from them again.—PAULA NOUSEL.

BRINGS HER KNITTING.—It is an entertaining family that comprises the BLADE HOUSEHOLD, as a rule, so good-natured. After a long absence, I again plead for admittance to the charming circle. With permission, I shall occupy a retired corner, where I can combine pleasure and profit, for I shall bring my knitting or embroidery (as I am a busy mother) as all will concede, when I state the number of merry, romping children, who call me the blessed name of mother. To-day I have four girls at school, two sons at work in the field, a wee girl of three summers, prattling about the room, and one baby cherub in the cradle, so accept this as an apology for the knitting, and thus employed, I shall not engage in the profound lectures on "School Teaching," though for many years in the past, that was a much loved occupation of mine.

But really, this morning, my visit should be a short one, as visits to this Department should be.

In my last BLADE I recognized two familiar names, and oh, so long I have looked for them. They are Mrs. Galpin and "Alcyone." I am so glad. Were I a permanent member of THE HOUSEHOLD I'd say come often. Where, oh, where is Susan Power, the dear old 'Shirley Dare" of odd and Moss Rose, the sweet poetess, some of whose poems grace at least one scribbler's scrap-book, what has become of her? Why so long silent?

A question in the BLADE brings a deluge of replies, and doubtless A. T. Hopgood will be advised to roast his hens and eat them, for eating eggs. This remedy never fails, but is not necessarily the only one. Feed them eggshells, they seem to relish them, and I have known them to quit eating eggs by being supplied with shells. I know a friend who was always complaining of her hens eating eggs, and I observed her burning up shells, as she said to keep them from the hens, as they ate eggs so much. I told her to give them to the hens, and on trying this she entirely succeeded in preventing any more depredations by them on the nests. "Miss Sarah Oswald," in the name of all the busy mothers accept my thanks for bed spread pattern, in BLADE; have transferred it to my scrap book, am knitting a spread by it and very much pleased with many of the lace patterns; I save all of them. I am a victim of the scrap book mania—I think all mothers would find one useful and helpful. It is gratifying to see with what earnestness my little girls preserve an article to see if it is suitable for ma's scrap book. It adds immensely to their practice in reading and discernment in choosing the proper kind of literature, as none but the best is to be chosen; and as to recipes those that are most practical are collected and arranged in different parts. A good way would be to have different books, but as the one in question is large it suffices. I once, under the non de plume of "Mimosa," wrote a letter to the BLADE from Marshall, Mo., and was snowed under with inquiries through the post-office about the country. Now I will once more venture to state that I will try and faithfully describe this section of Missouri, its advantages for the farming class, mechanics, etc. Now don't, please, every BLADE reader "up and at me" with pen and ink and smother me with inquiries.—MRS. M. E. GOSSETT, Virgil City, Vernon County, Mo.

THE ILLITERATE.—This subject was presented in the HOUSEHOLD of last week, and has awakened my interest. There is much that can be said both pro and con in regard to it. I would like to offer a few remarks and would like to hear from others. First, then, I would say that as regards Americans, our friend "Cy Rockett" may be in the right. But do Americans as a class represent the ignorant, illiterate element of our country? Surely not. We have but to pass through the streets of our City for answer. Here in this filthy back street of a great metropolis will be found the "illiterate" in every sense of the term; dregs of humanity having no nationality, no education, no home, nothing but the gin shop, their highest ambition being centered in the daily dram. Where is the "curiosity" and "sympathy" in behalf of education, strong enough to influence them for a moment, when food, shelter and raiment are but secondary objects to the all-absorbing grog? What but the strong arm of the law will reach the children of these people? Compulsory education is the only education that will reach them. And when we reflect that this class represents the most dangerous element of society—when we consider that from this maelstrom of ignorance and vice emerges our overflowing prisons, almshouses, insane asylums and hospitals; when we recollect how the boys are brought up to steal and murder, and the girls to that which is still worse—that nothing but ignorance and sin surrounds them from the cradle to the grave, and all this in a free and enlightened country, which offers education and civilization to all, alas, who will say that aught but stern authority—not despotism, but a firm overruling justice—will exert any lasting influence upon their benighted souls.

Let the same law that so promptly lodges them in jail for some trifling offense see that they are also lodged in school under the eyes of competent teachers, competent not only in teaching them their alphabet, but also, able and willing with heart and hand to lead them into the paths of moral purity and uprightness, to show them the way in which to make of themselves noble men and women, and law abiding citizens. Some may say this is the work of the church. But the church cannot do everything. The law is the backbone of government. See that that is enforced, and the church will be able to work wonders. We as a people and as a Republic, are too prone to veer straight off to the other extreme, and leave everything to the sympathetic impulses of the heart, be that heart ever so stupid in sin, trusting to the good and noble inspirations of those who have long ago drowned all the finer instincts in sin and infamy, in alcohol and all it's attendant evils. Trust not to those who have lived lives of sin. But save the children while yet there is time.—MRS. L. C. SMITH, West Hallock, Peoria Co., Ill.

SHE WONDERS.—I wonder who all the different writers to THE HOUSEHOLD are? Do any of you while reading each others letters, try to imagine what the writer is like and what their homes are like? I do. Each letter brings to my mind a picture. Some times it is a young girl enthusiastic and full of hopes and fears for the fate of her letter, and so pleased when she sees her composition in print. Then again a letter is so bombastic and full of cant, that I set the writer down as one who likes to hold up her own virtues to the view of less perfect mortals.

A few try to see how many different answers they can draw forth. ("Unhappy Wife" has had the best success in that line.) Last comes the Lord of Creation with his complacent smile, as he honors the ladies with a bit of his superior wisdom. Some of the writers I regard as old friends, and watch for their coming. Others I say, there is that disagreeable person again. The new comers I look at critically, and decide whether I will like them or not.—P. B.

FOR THE HAIR.—I see I am called on to give my recipe for the hair which I promised and will gladly do so. Now "Laura" you must remember that no remedy can do any good unless the head is kept entirely clean, and to do this you should wash it at least two or three times a week, and brush it with a good brush every morning. When combing your hair do not rake the teeth on the scalp very hard, if at all, for it will leave scratches which scab over, and the next time you rake the scab off leaving a place for a much larger scab to form and if you are scrofulous a sore is soon made.

I will tell you how to wash your head. Get 10 cents worth of salts of tartar, and put it in a quart bottle of soft water. Let it stand a day or so. When you want to wash your head, pour on enough to wet the scalp (not the hair) good, about ½ pint or less. Rub the scalp good all over by running your fingers through your hair. It will foam. Do not get tired. It takes patience and time. Rub the scalp until you think the dandruff is all loose, then rinse with warm water. Rinse until the salts of tartar is all out of your hair and the water is clear that you rinse your head with. Then dry. Do not do it up but let it all be down loose. Every morning use a lotion made as below: Mezereon bark in small pieces, 1 oz; horse radish, root in small pieces, 1 oz; best distilled vinegar, 1 pt. Let this infusion stand for a week, then strain. Rub over the scalp good. If irritating do not use quite so much. Another thing that is well to apply just before retiring, is made of 1 oz. palma christi oil and bergamot to scent. Rub well. If you would rather, you can use the first one day and the other the next. To brush well is one of the best preservatives of beauty. An old tooth brush is as good a brush as any.—BRIDAL ROSE.

### Inquiries.

I am troubled with phegm and water rasing in my throat accompanied with a slight cough, producing weakness and short breathing the least exertion and accompanied with dyspepsia and nervousness. Can any of the brothers or sisters of the HOUSEHOLD tell me the cause and send me a sure cure?—GREAT SUFFERER.

Will some member of the HOUSEHOLD tell me when St. Sylvester's eve is?—C. ELLIS, Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, Mass.

Will some of THE HOUSEHOLD contributors tell me the best way to pack butter; also the amount of salt per lb. in salting it.—PETER PIQUA.

Will Mrs. "O. E. Freeman," who wrote in the BLADE June 1st, please send her address to Mrs. C. W. Browne, Sherman, Wyoming, Territory, as I would like to correspond with her?

Will some one give directions for washing white kid gloves?—MRS. R. J. GORE, Litchfield, Ill.

In "Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes" the following directions are given: Draw the gloves upon the hands and wash them thoroughly in rose oil, then take a clean cloth and rub them dry. Take them off and suspend them in the air to let the odor escape, or, what is better, lay them upon a plate and set them in a slightly warm oven. Care must be taken not to bring the oil or the cleansed gloves near fire, as the oil is highly inflammable.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Conrod G. Ellwanger, New Middletown, Ind., would like to correspond with responsible persons in Colorado and Dakota about the country and schools, teachers, etc.

I have read with interest the various methods of pickling, preserving, lace-making and washing. Now I want to learn something about ironing. I would be greatly obliged to some sister of the HOUSEHOLD who will give me directions through its columns for doing up shirts and collars so they will look as glossy and be as stiff as when done at a laundry.—S. R. L., Garden Prairie, Boone Co., Ill.

Will some one give me, through THE HOUSEHOLD, a sure cure for corns and bunions? Also the correct pronounciation of the word "cretonne?"—LIDA.

Will you please reprint the recipe for removing hair from the face?—GRACIE GREEN.

"Old Dr. Carlin" says the safest depilatory is a strong solution of sulphuret of barium made into a paste with powdered starch and warm water. Apply immediately after mixing, let it remain from five to 10 minutes upon the parts which should first have been closely shaved, then wash off with warm water and apply a little cold cream or simple ointment.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will you please say to the friends of the HOUSEHOLD that I desire very much to correspond with some one who lives in Washington Territory, with a view to learn something of the country. My address is Fandon, McDonough Co., Ill.

Will some reader of the BLADE please tell me through the columns of the HOUSEHOLD what will cure or relieve erysipelas? Also give a recipe for making pie crust?—ADDIE.

Can any reader of the BLADE tell me of a good town in Central Missouri where a man can find a pleasant Winter home? Must be located on a stream in or near timber, with plenty of good hunting and fishing; also good society. Can such a place be found?—HUNTER.

Will some reader of the BLADE tell me how to cook salsify, or vegetable oysters, and also when they are matured ready for use?—MRS. K. MORRIS, Montana.

I have tried A. B.'s pattern for "Oak Leaf Lace" over and over, and can't get it right. Will she please answer the following: Must I take off the stitch at both ends of needle? Is it counted or not? Does B mean to bind the slipped stitch over the succeeding one? I have one stitch more than enough at one end and lack three of having enough at the other. Can you tell me the cause?—BABY MINE.

Will sorebody give me some instructions concerning lace knitting and terms used, as I am not familiar with them, and also a pattern for pansy mats?—ETHEL, Sumner County, Kas.

The pansy mat pattern has been given two or three times. Look over back numbers of BLADE.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

We want to speak a word of caution to our correspondents with regard to their inquiries. Do not make them too personal. That is to say, do not ask about things that can be of no use to anyone but yourself. The object of THE HOUSEHOLD is to give the most entertainment and instruction for the largest number of people. We cannot put in any more exchanges, nor advertisements of a book wanted, nor publish old poetry unless it has some National significance. Anything in the nature of an advertisement we must throw out remorselessly. We should like to oblige all, but cannot take up space with what will not interest but a single individual. The following is a case in point, and is only one of the many:

Will some kind reader of the BLADE who has the novel of "Isora's Child" and is willing to part with it, kindly send it to me? Or if any one should see this who could inform me where I could get it would confer a favor on me by informing me.

Now, most all books can be obtained by sending to a bookseller. If it is out of print *advertise* for an old copy. In one way or the other a person would be likely to find what was wanted without lumbering up THE HOUSEHOLD with an inquiry. To call for a knitting pattern, recipe, or information about anything that is of importance to many is perfectly proper and very welcome.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

### Answers to Inquiries.

Tell your inquirer that there can be no such thing as a moth proof bee hive. A moth can go wherever a bee can go. To keep clear of moth, procure one of the "excelsior cold blast bee smokers." With this implement he will not only be rid of moth but he can handle his bees like house flies.—W. C. R. KEMP.

Please say to "Pearl" that I have a window lambrequin pattern that she may have by addressing ADDIE M. SPENCER, South Thompson, Ohio.

Say to "L. C. D., in BLADE, March 23, that the recipe sent for "canker and diptheria" I tried for my little boy nearly two years old and cured him in a short time. Thanks.—CORA A. H.

I want to say to the readers of the BLADE, I am answering all the requests for the patterns—card case and letter holder, fast as I can cut them. I wish so many of them would not forget to send a stamp, as I am getting a great many letters.—MRS. M. C. C.

MRS. L. RANSOM, I see no one has answered your question yet, so I will tell you how I successfully propagate my monthly roses. I choose a young healthy shoot and cut or carefully break it from the parent stem, so as to leave a knotty end on the cutting; then I set the slip in common river sand, keep warm and moist and I have no trouble in making them root.—JENNIE JOLIN.

### Recipes.

*Catarrh Remedy, &c.*—Clear the throat and blow the nostrils clean, and snuff pulverized golden seal into the throat. This should be done twice a day.

I will give a sure cure for chapped hands and lips. Wash in vinegar before going to bed.—E. C. S., Owaneco, Ill.

*For Salt Rheum.*—Take beef bone and burn till white, then powder it fine and mix with molasses. Take a teaspoonful two or three times a day midway between meals. Apply castor oil to the parts affected.—MRS. K. MORRIS.

*For Sore Lips.*—Wash the lips with a strong tea made from the bark of white oak.—A. L. DOUD, Des Moines, Ia.

*Layer Cake.*—2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 cupfuls of flour, ½ cupful of cold water, yolks of 5 eggs, whites of 2, and half of a large orange, or one small one, and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the yolks of your eggs very light; mix with the sugar thoroughly; then add your water and a pinch of salt; then the flour with powder well sifted through, etc., the whites next, and lastly the orange peel grated. For the icing take 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar, a scant ½ cupful of boiling water. Let these boil 10 minutes; then have the remaining two whites beaten to a stiff froth. Pour the boiling sugar over them, stirring rapidly and well all the time until thoroly mixed. Add the remainder of the orange and the juice of a lemon. Spread between the layers, ice, and set away until the next day. If these directions are not sufficiently explicit, if "Bessie" will write me, I will make them still plainer.—MRS. JAMES B. COOPER, Babylon, L. I.

*Fried Cakes.*—Take 2 cupfuls sugar, one of fresh, rich buttermilk, teaspoonful soda, salt and lump of butter size of a large hen's egg, two eggs, teaspoonful ground mace. Fry in hot lard.—BABY MINE.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

### Pattison Nominated for Governor by Pennsylvania Democrats—Prohibition in Iowa—Fusion in Michigan, Etc.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—The Convention reassembled shortly before 2:30. H. W. Scott, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported in favor of retaining temporary officers, and making Geo. M. Dallas, Philadelphia, President of the Convention.

A report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted. Among the resolutions were these:

"We denounce the spoliation of the State Treasury and immunity by pardon of those convicted of crimes, whose acts were flagrant subversions of official trusts and wrongs done the people.

"We believe the Republican party, as now organized and controled, is based on fraud, force and corruption, and there can be no hope of true reform except by the ballot box, excluding it from place and power."

The following nominations were made for Governor: Jas. H. Hopkins, Alleghany; Eckley B. Coxe, Luzerne; Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia; Gen. W. H. H. Davis, Montgomery County; Robert Monaghan, Chester County; John G. Hall, Elk; Simon P. Wolverton, Northumberland; Wm. Nelson, Wayne.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Hopkins, 87; Pattison, 61½; Coxe, 21½; Wolverton, 20; Monaghan, 21; Hall 14; Nelson, 10; Davis, 10.

Pattison was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot.

Mayor Hay made a speech congratulating the Convention upon the nomination and moved to make it unanimous. Agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 A. M.

HARRISBURG, June 29.—Pres. Dallas called the Democratic State Convention to order at 10:15, and nominations for Lieutenant Governor opened. Chauncey F. Black, George H. Irwin and Maj. William Gordon were placed in nomination, but Gordon's name was withdrawn before the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Black, 173½; Irwin, 73½. When the name of Sen. Eckley B. Coxe was called the Convention gave that gentleman a perfect ovation of cheers and applause. He made a brief speech, saying he would take off his coat and work for the success of the ticket. Coxe voted for Black, and sat down amid applause that wound up in three cheers. Black's nomination was made unanimous. Upon the completion of the nominations for Supreme Judge, balloting commenced. Result of the first ballot: Silas M. Clark, 51; O. P. Bechtel, 27½; Mortimer F. Elliot, 30; James R. Lodge, 30½; James Bredin, 11; Arkus McDermott, 34; Hugh H. Cumming, 13; Edward Harvey, 22; Christopher Heidrick, 9.

Just after the close of the first ballot Black was brought in by the Committee and introduced by the President as the next Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania. Black spoke as follows:

"I thank you for the honor you have conferred, and accept the trust thus imposed upon me. I expect that as one meant for the noble Democracy of York. The skies are bright with promise; let the honest Democracy be true to its trust in November and you need not fear but that your candidates will do their part and show the contrast between honest and dishonest Government."

At the conclusion of the second ballot, and before the vote was announced, a stampede took place, and Hon. F. Alleghany Coxe and many others changed to Clarke. Then the name of Bechtel and Elliott were withdrawn and their supporters went to Clarke. Fow, of Philadelphia, capped the climax by withdrawing the name of Judge Ludlow and voting for the Indiana County candidate. Sen. Gordon, in a few well chosen sentences, moved the nomination of Clarke be made by acclamation, and as the Chair announced all other candidates had been withdrawn, this course was adopted.

J. Simpson, of Africa County, was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation.

HARRISBURG, June 29.—The Convention then proceeded to name a candidate for Congressman-at-large. The first ballot resulted: Gilpin, 3; Stenger, 65½; Breslin, 21; Johnson, 8; Elliott, 139½. The nomination of Elliott was made unanimous.

THE IOWA AMENDMENT.

BURLINGTON, June 29.—The Hawkeye has reports from 69 Counties, and concludes that the Prohibition amendment has in these Counties only a net majority of 15,240, or even less.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, June 28.—The Democrats and Greenbackers of Michigan will hold their State Conventions at the same time and place in order to bring about a fusion between the two parties. Some of the hard money Democrats oppose this action, but the advocates of victory at any price are the most numerous and will doubtless carry through their scheme.

JACKSON, June 29.—The Prohibition State Convention nominated for Governor, Daniel P. Sagendorf; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. G. Brown; Secretary of State, A. H. Lowry; Treasurer, E. T. Brewer; Land Commissioner, E. C. Newell; Attorney General, J. H. Tatem; Auditor, J. H. Osborne; Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. H. Walbridge; Member of the State Board of Education, J. W. McKeever. The platform thanks members of the Legislature who favored the prohibition amendment. The ballot is demanded for women.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, June 29.—The State Convention was called to order by Atkins, Chairman. L. W. Reddington was chosen Chairman, and the usual committees were appointed. George E. Eaton was nominated for Governor; E. N. Bullard for Lieutenant Governor; Willard M. Gay, Treasurer—all without opposition. Eaton briefly addressed the Convention.

MAINE.

LEWISTON, June 28.—The following nominations for Congress were made and accepted: Samuel J. Anderson, First District; Daniel Thing, Second District; George W. Ladd, Third District; T. H. Murch, Fourth District. Resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, June 28.—The chief interest in Massachusetts politics just now centers in the Second Congressional District between Representative Harris and Gov. Long for the Republican nomination to Congress. Long is supported by the civil service reformers.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—The bolt of the State Credit Democrats from the Tennessee Democratic Convention makes the re-election of Governor Hawkins reasonably certain. The bolters, who are led by United States Senator Jackson, are supposed to represent from 40,000 to 50,000 votes.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, June 28.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated the following candidates: For State Treasurer, Gen. J. C. Smith, Chicago; for State Superintendent of Schools, Charles T. Stratton, Jefferson County.

A resolution in favor of a prohibitory amendment to the Constit

## The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers and other farm communications. Reports of agricultural societies, field crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscriptions. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

### More About That Incubator.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

In the BLADE of June 22, a Mrs. B. G. claims that she obtained "75 or 80" chickens from 200 eggs put in an incubator made from directions furnished by J. M. Bain. If she had followed her statement with her name and postoffice address, we might have taken some stock in it, but when she claims a hatch of nearly 40 per cent in an incubator that several of our friends have tried and pronounced worthless, and then hides behind a pair of initials, we are very much inclined to think that her letter is from the same piece with the original puff of Bain's incubator. It is easy enough to find plenty of people who have failed with this "Common Sense" incubator—they are not afraid to give their names and addresses—but we have yet to find one person, with a "local habitation and a name," who has made a success with it. One report of success, signed by initials, came from a small village in Ohio where we are tolerably acquainted. We immediately sent the aforesaid "report" to a friend who has lived in the aforesaid village half a lifetime, who knows nearly every man, woman and child in the place, and requested him to find the writer if possible. He made every effort to find somebody who owned the initials and the incubator, but in vain. There was not an incubator of any kind in town. We have also made several other fruitless efforts to find some of the people who have reported wonderful success with the "Common Line" incubator.

On the other hand, we have seen letters from people that we are personally acquainted with, and the writers all declare that the "Common Sense" incubator is practically worthless, and that they have been swindled out of their money. One man, a practical machinist gave this incubator four trials, used up 317 eggs, and got five chickens for his pains. He has since obtained a self-regulating machine, and on the first trial obtained 182 chickens from 240 eggs. Another man gave the "Common Sense" two trials and did not get a live chick. I might go on and relate other failures, but time and space forbid. I will only quote the following from a letter by W. H. Todd, the well known poultry raiser of Vermilion, Ohio, to the *Ohio Farmer*. Speaking of the "Common Sense" Mr. Todd says: "The heating apparatus we would not dare risk in a building that we cared anything about saving. We do not think any insurance company would consent to its use in any risk. The most objectionable feature of the machine is it has no *heat regulator*, but the temperature must be watched and kept within the bounds of three degrees variation or we know the hatch will be unsatisfactory. The blaze would need looking to about every hour, night and day. If I had to watch an incubator or hire it watched, I would not take one as a gift. That's the whole thing in a nutshell. An incubator to be reliable must be self-regulating and if we attempt to make a self-regulating incubator it will cost a great deal more in the end than it would to buy one already made, as we know to our cost. We also know by experience that cheap incubators without heat regulators are not worth a defaced postage stamp. I have written this to warn the poultry raisers who read the BLADE against experimenting with "cheap home made incubators," unless they have plenty of money to fool away; and while I must confess that I have no time to answer letters, I do not hesitate to sign my name and address, for I am able to prove all my statements.—MASTER R. R. SIEG, New Salem, Mass.

### An Experience.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Noticing an article in the WEEKLY BLADE of the 13th from your very observant correspondent (Fanny Field) in regard to "Chicken Cholera," induces me to offer my experience and observations in regard to the same disease. If my horse is ailing, I administer medicine that will counteract or remove the cause, and he is at once on the road to recovery. Now I presume the reason she offers so many remedies is, that not knowing the cause and knowing no remedy, she would have us administer a dozen or more remedies in hope of hitting a proper one. The cause of "Chicken Cholera" or in other words what produces it is, I believe, known by scientific investigation in France and in our own country, and I will say not only the cause, but the most efficient remedies, or the drugs that are the most destructive to the cause. See report from Patent Office in the year 1880 on "Contagious Diseases of Swine and Other Domestic Animals," and also the regular Agricultural Report for 1880, investigation of "Chicken Cholera" both of which can probably be obtained free by addressing one's member of Congress, United States Senator, or by writing direct to the Agricultural Department, Washington.

I understand there is no difference of opinion as regards wast is destructive to the cause, nor as to what is the cause. But as to whether or not it is a living organism, is yet a question. It is ascertained that chicken cholera virus, or its vitality, is destroyed by a solution of one per cent. salicrylic, benzoin, or carbolic acid, and by one half of one per cent of sulphuric acid. Hence it will be observed that sulphuric acid is the most destructive agent that can be employed without detriment to the chicken. It has been amongst mine off and on for many years, and I always stop it by feeding them sulphur very plentifully in wheat bran, say a half pound of sulphur to a common bucket of wheat bran, wet and well mixed. Its inroads can generally be detected by watching for that sulphury or greenish color in their droppings. And, dear reader, let me tell you then is the time to be at work. When your chick is too far gone to eat it is too late to work. I have a place prepared to keep my sick fowls in, and put them in it and give them nothing to eat but bran and sulphur, and to drink give them water with sulphur in it, and it is nothing at all unusual for me to dismiss them sound and well. I have never tried it but I think it probable that the sulphuric acid used both in the feed and water, would be more efficient than the sulphur and very nearly as cheap. I would be obliged if some of your readers would thoroughly test this simple and harmless remedy and report to the BLADE.—W. F. ANDERSON, Summer Hill, Ill.

### Chicken Chat—Hog Cholera.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I have read the many chicken cholera recipes in the BLADE. My hens have never had cholera or any other disease. They have the run of the farm, get corn when they want it, eat all they want, and are fed sour milk and sunflower seed. Plant a patch every year for them to run to. The seed makes them healthy, and helps them lay, and I believe keeps them from having chicken cholera. I have full blood and half blood Brahmas, and many different kinds. Like the Brahmas best.

We never had hog cholera. Preventative: Let them run in pasture where there is plenty of grass and water during the summer; feed corn when you have it. Corn is scarce here and hard to get. We feed our hogs salt, coal slate, coal and wood ashes. If they get sick feed and slop them with milk and corn-meal mush, or boiled oats. If you feed hogs all winter and starve them all summer, they may have what is called hog cholera. Feed them good, summer and winter, if you expect to have nice hogs.—MRS. MARY J. COOMBER, Kalo, Webster Co., Iowa.

### Poultry.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

In the farm department of May 4th we read a very interesting article on feeding poultry. I endorse it with one exception. He says: "Do not allow your chicks to take a drink of water until they are six or eight weeks old." I give mine all the fresh water they want.

Mrs. A. T. Hongood asks what will prevent hens from eating eggs. My plan is: Go to the butcher shop and get fresh beef bones and the sweepings of the shop; take a sharp hatchet and hack the meat fine and crush the bones. Feed three times a week; feed them blood raw. This also prevents them from eating their feathers and increases the supply of eggs tenfold.

What has become of Mrs. W. G., or the woman with the "patent hen" idea? I think this humbug has been thoroughly investigated.—F. D. HARNENKRATT, Carson City, Col.

### Onion Raising.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

Will some reader of the BLADE, who is experienced in onion raising, please inform me in regard to raising onion seed? 1. The quantity of onions required to produce one pound of seed or the amount of seed produced by one bushel of onions, and the best way for keeping onions required for raising seed through the Winter? 2. The manner of gathering and cleaning the seed? 3. The best mode of keeping "onion sets" during Winter? Information on this subject will be thankfully received.—W. T. RONEY, Carl Junction, Mo.

### Kidney-Worm in Hogs.

Editor Blade Farm.

Will some one who is a reader of the BLADE send me through that valuable paper a remedy for kidney-worm in hogs? I have some that are drawing their hind legs after them, and know no remedy for it. If there are any who can give me any information on the subject I should like to hear from them.—THOMAS SEYBOLD, Orange, Ill.

### The Army Worm.

As a description of the appearance and habits of this worm, as well as the methods of destroying it, will undoubtedly be interesting to many persons, we make a few extracts from a letter written by a correspondent in Tennessee for the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*. He begins the letter by saying that the prospect for good corn and wheat crops is very fine, but that farmers are not content, saying:

"The army worm has come, and we will be ruined. The army worm originates in old meadow lands more particularly, and where there are no meadows in a neighborhood I hear of no worms. They travel from the meadows to the wheat, oats, rye, barley and corn. If the wheat, rye and barley are past the bloom and making the grain when attacked by the worm, the grain is often times benefited by being stripped of the blades than injured. Oats, if attacked, are generally ruined—so is the corn, both being very tender plants, the worm goes for them heavily. I will describe the worm for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with him: He is bald-headed, well-formed, black bodied, with two rather yellow than white stripes from head to tail. When full grown it is a fourth less in size than a common pencil, and when ready to deposit its cotton is rather yellow, and is very clumsy or slow, but is almost constant motion and very hungry, eating rapidly until he disappears. Where he goes I do not know; he simply goes out of sight. I find no holes that he goes into, and I do not find him dead on the ground. Where does he go to? I walked the ditch two hours this evening, and the foregoing is the best description I can give you.

"He is, I might say, rather an innocent looking worm, and has not the hideous look of the cut and measuring worms. The force upon my farm have been giving him battle for four or five days. First, between my wheat field and meadows, and corn field and meadows, we ditched, throwing the earth out on the meadow side, and making the side next the wheat slanting under, so that when the worms come into the ditch, which they do by thousands and millions, they attempt to crawl out on the corn and wheat side, and fall back, and when collected in the ditch we hitch a mule or horse to a small log of wood and draw it down and up the ditch and mash the army to death. With a little care they never pass the ditch. As I before stated they never originate in the wheat or corn field, unless the wheat has been sown on an old meadow. But if they do get into the wheat, then there is only one mode of fighting them, and that is by the old Virginia mode. The worms crawl up the stalk and strip the blades off up to the head, if you will stand idly by and permit them to do so. To prevent this is almost too cheap and simple to relate. The worm is very clumsy, and the least shock precipitates him to the ground, and while there he does little or no damage.

"Take a rope from 50 to 200 feet in length, and weigh in the middle and put a man or boy at each end of it, and let them pass the rope over the field once a day so long as the worm lives, which is usually 10 days, and you will save the field from injury. The fat fellows are never to make the second trip up the stock; one trip with the rope is sufficient with that crop. A repetition of this operation once a day for 10 days will save the crop; and it is easier and cheaper than ditching. I have succeeded in keeping them so far out of my wheat; so I have no occasion to use the rope practice, but others are using it every day, including Sunday, and report success."

### Sprouting Cane Seed.

I think you would do well to advise cane growers in this northern climate to sprout their cane seed before planting, especially in a late cold Spring like the present. I find that it requires about the same temperature to sprout cane seed that it does to sprout watermelon seed, and I have seen it lay in the ground over two weeks, when covered so deep that the required heat could not reach it. I know a Mr. Low that planted five acres of sprouted cane seed in March, about 10 years ago. It made a good yield, and got ripe in this northern latitude about the middle of August. By sprouting the seed and covering deep enough to prevent drying out, I have always had a good stand, and it generally comes up before the grass and weeds, and thus gets a good start before they do. When sprouted the seed will bear covering about the depth corn is generally planted, and this gives a deep, strong root. Then harrowing and raking over the rows, just before it comes through the soil, leaves the soil mellow and destroys the weeds in the rows that have started. To sprout the seed, pour water as hot as you can bear your hand in, over the seed, and let it stand 15 minutes, pour off, cover with woolen cloths, and set in a warm place, and in about 12 hours the germs will appear. This will forward the crop a week or more.—*Or. Rural World.*

### Apple Pomace.

The *New England Farmer* gives the result of an analysis made at the Connecticut Experimental Station, of a sample of apple pomace, by which it was found to contain a greater proportion of food elements than corn fodder, turnips, mangolds or any of our root crops, except potatoes and but little less than these. The analysis shows the following figures. Column one and three are the same, the latter being water free. The second column gives in comparison, an analysis by Prof. Storer, at the Bussey Institute:

| | Storer. | Water free. |
|---|---|---|
| Water | 72.62 | 77.21 |
| Ash | 0.81 | .90 | 2.96 |
| Albuminoids | 1.65 | .98 | 6.03 |
| Crude fiber | 5.92 | 3.90 | 21.62 |
| Nitrogen free extract | 17.03 | 15.71 | 62.19 |
| Fat and wax | 1.97 | 1.70 | 7.03 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

It may perhaps interest some of our readers in this connection, to compare the above table with an analysis of corn ensilage examined at the station. Its contents were as follows:

| | Water free. |
|---|---|
| Water | 82 09 | |
| Ash | 1 04 | 5.84 |
| Albuminoids | 1 27 | 7 0. |
| Crude fiber | 5 76 | 32.15 |
| Nitrogen free extract | *9 50 | *53.03 |
| Fat and wax | 0 34 | 1.91 |

*Contains free acid 0 66 reckoned as acetic acid.
†Contains " " 3 09 " " "

## The Sunday School

### Suffering and Service.

LESSON 3, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1882.

Golden Text—The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.—Mark 10: 45.

Lesson Topic—Misapprehending God's Service.

Lesson Outline—1. Thinking of Duty, v. 23 34; 2. Thinking of Place, v. 35 40; 3. The Way to Honor, v. 41 45.

Lesson Text—Mark 10: 32-45.

32. And they were in the way going up to Jerusalem, and Jesus went before them, and they were amazed; and as they followed, they were afraid. And he took again the twelve, and began to tell them what things should happen unto them.

33. Saying, Behold, we go up to Jerusalem; and the Son of man shall be delivered unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes; and they shall condemn him to death, and shall deliver him to the Gentiles.

34. And they shall mock him, and shall scourge him, and shall spit upon him, and shall kill him, and the third day he shall rise again.

35. And James and John, the sons of Zebedee, came unto him saying, Master, we would that thou shouldst do for us whatsoever we shall desire.

36. And he said unto them, what would ye that I should do for you.

37. They said unto him, Grant unto us that we may sit, one on the right hand, and the other on the left hand, in thy glory.

38. But Jesus said unto them, Ye know not what ye ask; can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?

39. And they said unto him, We can. And Jesus said unto them, Ye shall indeed drink of the cup that I shall drink of; and with the baptism that I am baptised withal shall ye be baptized.

40. But to sit on my right hand and on my left is not mine to give; but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared.

41. And when the ten heard it they began to be much displeased with James and John.

42. But Jesus called them to him, and saith unto them, Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them.

43. But so shall it not be among you; but whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister.

44. And whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.

45. For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

They that followed, were afraid (v. 32.) Courage does not always come through having a good and a brave leader. Followers will often waver when the leader is faltering. But there may be a faithful following, on the part of those who have fear. There are dangers in the service of Christ; and the most faithful of his disciples recognize those dangers. The true soldier is not he who never knows fear as he follows his commander; but he who follows his commander in spite of his fears.

Master, we wouldst that thou shouldst do for us whatsoever we shall ask (v. 35.) That is the prayer that most of us could join in heartily. The Lord's pattern prayer for us is, "Thy will be done." The disciples' pattern prayer is, Our will be done. Christians generally seem to have the idea, whether they will admit it or not—that the disciples' pattern is, after all, nearer the correct one, for an every day prayer than the Lord's pattern. There are a great many more Christians who kneel down in the morning, and tell the Lord what they would like him to do for them, than there are who kneel down to ask the Lord what they can do for him. Now, if we are like James and John in anything else, we are in our readiness to pray, "Master, we would that thou should do for us whatsoever we shall ask."

Ye know not what ye ask (v. 38.) That's so! If all our prayers should be answered, just as we offer them, what a curse it would be to us. There is nothing in which God's love for us is more clearly shown, than in his refusing to give us all that we ask for. Just look back over your own course for the past few weeks, or months, or for long years before that, and recall how you longed for some things with all your heart; and now you see that those very things would have been your ruin. A little child reaches out its hand, with a cry, for an open razor. It knows not what it asks for. A bright boy wants to have a cigar like his foolish father; a young man wants to play or gamble, or to part with his heritage of virtue, for the love of the thing; he knows not what his longing involves. A Christian asks for health, or wealth, or ease, or exemption from trial; or for some special benefit which seems just suited to his need. He knows not what he asks. Of the best of us it may be said, "We know not how to pray as we ought; but the Spirit himself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered."

To sit on my right hand and on my left is not mine to give (v. 40.) Spiritual attainments are a result of spiritual condition; not of an arbitrary bestowment from God. He who is the most spiritually minded will find himself ahead in any time of spiritual comparisons. Superior sanctity cannot be secured by a vote of the congregation, or by the laying on of ministerial hands. Nor is it God's way to give a first place in glory to a man who has no other fitness for it than the fact that he has been clamoring for it all his life time. He who forgets Christ in his desire to be next to the throne, thereby shuts himself out from a possibility of being near the throne. But he who forgets himself in his devotedness to Christ, may find himself very near the throne, when his Master finally calls attention to the fact before the universe.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

## DIED TOGETHER.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The name of the man who murdered his wife and daughter and then committed suicide is not as before given, but Henry Cole. He is a native of this city, an attorney at law, and for years served as United States Deputy Marshal under Gen. Hickenlooper. Two years ago he had an appointment under the census office to collect statistics of manufactures in Cincinnati, has been engaged in that until recently. A few years ago, while living in Brooklyn, N. Y., he lost a favorite daughter by a coasting accident, and since then has been observed to be moody and disturbed in his mind.

About 4 this morning a neighboring Grayman thought he heard a shot and scream in the direction of Cole's house, but paid no attention to it. About 10 o'clock people occupying part of the same house with the Coles family, noticed it all shut up, and went down town to his brother's to inquire whether they had gone away. The brother went up, and finding the house locked, got a policeman and broke in.

Mr. Cole and wife were on the same bed; the wife had a bullet in her left temple; Mr. Cole had shot himself over the right eye, and the revolver was still in his hand. His daughter, Nettie, was lying on a lounge in an adjoining room with a bullet hole in the back of her head. She was the only child living, and had graduated from Woodward High School only last Friday night.

Friends say they know of no family trouble to cause this tragedy, but Mr. Cole has been observed to talk wildly for the past two or three months, and some remember now that he has said when his family died they would all die together. Four letters left by Henry Cole have been found, and two of them made public. One of these is addressed to the Coroner, and is as follows:

"LAW OFFICE OF HENRY COLE, }
June 27, 1882. }

"DR. RENDIGS—This is a case of simple deaths from gunshot wounds.

"YOURS, HENRY COLE."

Another is addressed "to whom it may concern," and relates to charges against one F. W. Hurtt, who was a Quartermaster during the Civil War. Cole charges him with having swindled him in various ways, mainly in connection with a corporation in New York, which Hurtt induced him to join, and in which he says Hurtt finally swindled him out of $50,000. This letter was dated June 27.

It is known that he was in his room all the afternoon yesterday. It was there he wrote the letters and left them in his coat pocket. A month ago he wrote a letter to a friend, making known his reduced financial condition, and referring to his inability, from long-continued illness, to make suitable prevision for his daughter.

The Gazette says, upon authority of the brother of the suicide, that the revolver with which the tragedy was enacted is of 44 caliber, and is of the pattern called English bull-dog, and is the same weapon with which Stokes killed Jim Fisk. It was presented to Henry Cole during his residence in New York, while he was connected with the Pond Extract Company. A letter was left to his brother, but not given to the press. The brother says it is of the same tenor as the one "to whom it may concern," except that it tells him he has written to Atty. Gen. Nash, withdrawing from the case against ex-Marshal Thrall, in which Nash was attorney for Thrall. Thomas Cole is clearly of the opinion that his brother was insane.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

A resolution passed for printing additional copies of Blaine's eulogy on Garfield for the use of Mr. Blaine and Mrs. Garfield.

The Pension Committee reported in favor of pensions to the widows of Maj. Gens. Custer and French.

Senate bill to amend the act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts passed.

On motion of Allison, the Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills. The Senate Committee amendments increase the aggregate expenditures for salaries of officers and employes of the Senate $37,000. Pending consideration of the reported items increasing salaries of subordinate officers of the departments, Plumb called attention to the reduction of wages throughout the country, and the discontent of the laboring community from this cause; he urged it was inconsistent and injudicious to increase officials' salaries at this time, and that by so doing the Government was creating an office-holding aristocracy.

Sen. Allison explained that the compensation of officials had not really though ostensibly increased, as the terms in each instance included extra compensation for which heretofore provision had been made separately.

Sen. Pumb replied it was these extra allowances he objected to.

The pending item was rejected, and the Senate, after disposing of 66 out of 165 pages of the bill, informally laid it aside until to morrow.

House bill to regulate emigration was read and referred.

After a brief Executive session, adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Messrs. Morse and Ranney presented and the House accepted a portrait of the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop.

Mr. Ranney, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the contested election case of Strabach vs. Herbert, Second District of Alabama, granting leave to contestant to withdraw his contest without prejudice; adopted.

Sen. Thompson, from the same committee submitted report in the contested election case of Smith vs. Shelley, in the Fourth District of Alabama, accompanied by a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Laid over.

Sen. Page, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following statement relative to the passage of the bill to regulate immigration:

"On Monday, the 19th inst., by unanimous consent, Reagan, representing the Committee on Commerce, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to regulate immigration. The bill which he offered was handed him by Van Voorhis, and purported to be the bill agreed to by the Committee on Commerce. Reagan and the members of the Committee present were misled in regard to the bill which was passed, they supposing it to be a true copy of the bill agreed to by the Committee. The Committee recommends and asks that the House substitute the bill now in possession of the Committee for the one passed."

Mr. Van Voorhis objected.

Mr. McLane contended that as the statement intimated that the gentleman from Texas (Reagan) had been imposed upon, a question of privilege was raised, that it was not competent for an objection to be raised against the consideration of a bill.

The Speaker took the contrary view.

Mr. Page said, without intending to reflect upon anybody, he desired to state the Committee on Commerce found itself embarrassed by the fact that a wrong bill had passed the House, and he deemed it just to the Committee that the House should consent to pass the bill as it came from the Committee.

Mr. VanVoorhis—"For the last week the newspapers have been filled with publications such as the one I now send to the Clerk's desk. I do not blame the newspapers, because the falsehood in them emanated from some member or members of the Committee on Commerce. There never was a falser charge made than that I designed to deceive anybody in the passage of a bill of such momentous importance to the country."

He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read as a specimen brick, an article in the Chicago Tribune alluding to his action as a high handed outrage. Continuing he said: "The provision of this bill which is complained of, was one of the highest public concern. I believe every patriotic member of the House is the will read the bill and examine the authorities and facts will see this fourth section ought to be passed exactly as it is. The Evening Post said the other day, that if the Committee did not recommend that section it ought to have recommended it. There was no motive on my part; there was no money in it; there was no politics in it. It was simply a question of public benefit and public good. I stand here ready to defend myself against all comers. I do not fear the verdict of moral men on such a question as this. No man can impugn my veracity and my integrity and get out of this House unrebuked."

In the concluding portion of VanVoorhis' remarks, he made an attack upon Reagan, characterizing his conduct as sneaking, and the accusations of the gentleman from Texas as of ineffable meanness.

Mr. Hammond immediately demanded that the words be taken down, and offered a resolution declaring the language unparliamentary, and should receive the censure of the House. VanVoorhis withdrew the offensive remarks, claiming that he did not know they were unparliamentary, whereupon Hammond, with ill-concealed sarcasm, stated that it would be cruel in such circumstances to press the resolution, withdrew it, and Reagan took the floor in reply to VanVoorhis.

At the conclusion of Mr. Reagan's remarks, which were very severe upon Van Voorhis' action, the House passed, without division, the bill to regulate immigration as agreed upon by the Committee on Commerce, and then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce internal revenue taxation.

Mr. Springer moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means to report back the bill abolishing all internal revenue taxes except those on bank circulation and distilled spirits. Rejected by yeas 58, nays 135.

The previous question having been ordered, the hour's debate allowed under the rules was opened by Hewitt (N. Y.). He said the bill which was very nearly engineered through the House gave no relief to the great industrial interests of the country, and every attempt to make any improvement in it had been resisted by a solid vote of the gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Bennett (Minn.) warned the Republican side that the bill would not meet the approval of the people, and in the course of his remarks, which severally criticised the measure, made the statement that this morning a New York banker by the name of Norvel had made a proposition to the Committee on Ways and Means to take $260,000,000 of National bonds at 2 per cent. for one year.

Mr. Kelly closed the debate in support of the bill. He would have been glad could it have been a more sweeping reduction, and he hoped that in the December session a bill would be considered abolishing the tax on tobacco. He claimed the pending bill did not relieve the people of the country. The match tax was the most unpopular tax ever imposed by any Government. He had no fear of going before his constituents upon this bill and he would not shrink from going to the rural districts and planting himself upon the achievements of the Republican party in repealing internal taxes.

Mr. Kasson also defended the bill and called attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of the country there was almost an organized party on one side of the House that protested against reducing taxation. The bill then passed by yeas 127 nays 80.

Mr. Crapo (Mass.) moved that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, his object being to reach the bank charter bill, with Senate amendments. There was some opposition manifested on the Democratic side, but the motion finally prevailed. The Senate amendments to the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund were non-concurred in.

The bank charter bill having been reached, most of the Senate amendments were concurred in, including that autaorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange 3 per cent. bonds for 3½ per cents. The most important amendment non-concurred in, is that relative to gold certificates, Crapo giving the reason for non-concurrence that he desired the provisions of that portion of the bill broadened.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) submitted the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. Burrows stated the bill as finally agreed to, appropriated $57,200 more than as it originally passed the House. The appropriation to be used by the State Department, under the neutrality act, was increased from $10,000 to $30,000; and the special contingent fund of $90,000 was stricken from the bill. The recommendations of the Secretary of War for an appropriation of $295,000 for the erection of barracks, etc., in Arizona was referred.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

At the conclusion of the morning routine business, the Senate resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee amendment making provision for three Inspectors, Surveyor Generals and District Land Officers, at $2,000 each, was amended to require that such persons shall be skilled in surveying and have a knowledge of the land laws of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior was empowered to make the appointments. The remaining committee amendments, up to page 9 of the bill, were agreed to and the bill temporarily laid aside.

The House bill for the extension of bank charters was received, with information that the House had agreed to some and disagreed to other Senate amendments.

Sen. Beck moved to refer the bill to the Finance Committee in order that new provisions, which he thought essential, might be inserted in the bill. He said the communication received to-day from the Treasury Department showed the Directors of the Tecumseh National Bank and National Bank of Virginia, in Richmond, had been permitted by the Comptroller of Currency to violate the National Banking law in the oath subscribed to by them and filed with him. As to the rate of discount, he said the prohibition of law against the charging of a rate higher than that authorized by State law had been evaded by the Directors with the assent of the Comptroller, by the insertion in the oath of a provision exempting them from that prohibition. He wanted the bill amended so as to secure the punishment of this official by dismissal or impeachment.

Sen. Beck said he did not know but that many other banks besides Richmond institutions had violated the law in the matter of an oath; the over certification of checks was another flagrant abuse for which the Comptroller should be called to account.

The Senator from Vermont (Morrill) and his friends might save the official from the consequences of a failure to perform his duty, but they could not prevent exposure.

After voting down Beck's motion by 16 to 37, the Senate refused to concur in the action of the House, and referred the differences between the two Houses to Allison, Morrill, Ferry and Beck as conferees.

Morrill, Ferry and Morgan were constituted conferees on the Japanese Indemnity bill.

The House revenue bill was received and referred, with amendments proposed by Plum, repealing 25 per cent. of the import duty on sugar under the law of 1875, and restoring the duty which prevailed prior to that year, and by Beck, reducing the tariff duty on Bessemer steel rails from $28 to $14 per ton.

The Senate, having disposed of all but 18 pages of the Legislative Appropriation bill, adjourned.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the House, Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House any additional correspondence called for by the resolution of the 28th of April, and not heretofore communicated to Congress, and also whether any proposition has been made by any person holding office under the United States to any American citizens in British prisons to accept their release upon condition, and if so, by whom such proposition was made and the nature thereof.

The previous question was ordered, notwithstanding the objection of Robinson, of New York, who desired to offer an amendment and who protested against the attempt to "stifle" him. He was called to order by the Speaker, who finally ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to see the gentleman seated.

Robinson gave notice he would, to-morrow, move to impeach the Minister at London—that was a privileged question, and he had a right to be heard upon it.

Mr. Wilson, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, supported the resolution, but especially advocated a resolution which he proposed to offer when the pending one was disposed of. His resolution requests the President forthwith to demand of the Government of Great Britain the reason for the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, and if it shall appear such imprisonment is wrong and in violation of the rights of American citizens, he is authorized to demand their release, and if it is delayed or refused he shall resort to such means as he may think proper to effect such release.

Robinson was then accorded the floor for seven minutes, but contemptuously declined to make use of them. He said he had documents by him which should bring the blush of shame to the face of every American. He could show that for 100 days the President has been on his knees before Lord Granville, and that Lord Granville was spitting in his face and insulting the Nation by refusing to listen to his prayers. There was all kinds of garbage and nonsense sent to Lord Granville, to tell him that the House was not in earnest; extracts from the New York Tribune, as treasonous as Arnold ever spawned from the vermin that Washington hunted in 1776, including the ancestor of James Russell Lowell, who was to be or had been sent to Granville, telling him the House was not in earnest. He expressed contempt for the milk and water resolution, declaring the House had not sufficient courage to adopt a resolution which would show whether the British lion's tail should be wrenched or the American eagle's neck wrung.

The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Robeson briefly reviewed the general features of the bill.

Mr. Calkins said he saw the bill appropriated $2,000,000 for finishing some monitors, and he desired to inquire of the gentleman from New Jersey whether the time had not passed when this class were of any great importance in the naval service of this or any other country. They would not, as he understood it, answer for either harbor defense or sea service.

Mr. Robeson replied that the monitors for which $1,000,000, not $2,000,000, were appropriated, were of the accepted type, which the experience of all the maritime nations of the world had adopted as the most efficient vessels for the purpose of harbor and coast defense. They could strike a blow which would sink any vessel in the world.

It was agreed that the general debate close to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The Naval Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Whitthorne made a vehement attack upon Robeson's administration of the Navy Department, asserting that during his administration over $54,000,000 had been squandered, and quoting many statistics to endorse his assertion and to bear evidence to the abuses which he insisted were practiced by the Secretary and his heads of bureaus.

A controversy sprang up between Bowman (Mass.) and Robeson as to the present condition of the Navy. The latter expressed his familiarity with all the vessels, as he had himself built them. He might have done so in violation of the law, but he had done so, and it was too late to impeach him now. After further remarks by other members, the Committee rose.

The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 to aid in erecting a column commemorative of the battle of Monmouth passed.

Adjourned.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

House bill creating a district at Gallipolis, O., for the inspection of hulls and boilers of steam vessels passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills.

A long debate took place upon the Committee amendment relating to cost of publishing law reports of the Supreme Court. The Committee struck out the authority to print reports hereafter at the Government Printing Office, and allow a charge of 10 per centum in addition to cost. The amendment prevailed—yeas, 32; nays, 22.

The fourth and fifth sections, as passed by the House, were considered; they prohibit the employment of any officer or employe of the Department or Bureau, except at such rates and such numbers as they are specially appropriated for by Congress, and cover into the Treasury unexpended balances of appropriations for collecting customs revenue.

Sen. Sherman opposed the fourth section as unnecessarily increasing the size of the regular appropriation bills, as impracticable in applying arbitrary limit as to the number and pay of officers, particularly customs officers, who are increased and diminished to meet the emergencies from time to time, and as depriving the heads of departments of the necessary power of supervision.

Sens. Allison and Beck favored the provision as a means of securing to Congress specific sources of information upon which to base expenditures. Action upon the sections was informally deferred, and the remainder of the bill proceeded with. The Committee amendment striking out provision for the transfer, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, of pension records from the office of the Surgeon General to the Adjutant General's office was agreed to.

The bill having been gone through with, Sen. Voorhees moved an amendment fixing salaries of the Utah Commissioners at $5,000, and appropriating $25,000 therefor. Adopted.

Sen. Hoar offered an amendment fixing salaries of District Judges in the following places at $5,000 per annum: Northern and Southern Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Eastern Louisiana, Eastern Missouri, Southern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and three districts of New York.

Sen. Eaton raised the question of order against the amendment that it changed existing law. The presiding officer (Davis), apparently conceding the force of the objection, hesitated to give his decision, and finally remarked: "The Chair is very much in favor of this amendment." [Laughter.]

Sen. Plumb declined to accede to appeals by Sens. Hoar and Garland. The amendment was ruled out.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

During the day the House resolution making temporary provision for the expenses of the Government by continuing existing appropriations until July 15, was concurred in by the Senate, with an amendment making the period of extension 20 days.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution continuing and making available for 15 days after June 30, 1882, all appropriations for necessary appropriations for the Government on the basis of appropriations for the current year. Passed.

A bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland river at or near Nashville.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the contested election case of Smalls vs. Tillman, South Carolina, declaring the contestant entitled to the seat. This, with the minority resolution was laid over for future action.

The House went into Committee on the Army and Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Robeson (N. J.) said the debate in opposition had divided itself into two divisions—one an attack on the bill and its provisions; the other an attack on its honorable advocate, his character and his history. He perceived here a divided duty, but he recognized it as his first duty, regardless of his personal feelings, to explain the provisions of the bill. He had been associated with members of the House for at least three years; his character and conduct had been observed by all; all were familiar with his public processes; all were acquainted with his personal character, and he could safely be trusted for two or three days longer in the hands of members until he had discharged his more pressing duties. He but repeated in substance the words of a distinguished statesman, when he said: "What I have been in character and in principle I am, and what I am I expect to continue to be." Circumstances and opponents might defeat his efforts and perhaps overcome him, but they could not defeat his self-respect nor overcome his temper. He then passed on to consider the provisions of the bill, addressing himself first to the consideration of the propriety of completing monitors; for these ships he regarded himself as responsible; he should shelter himself behind no man, living or dead. The repair of those monitors (for they were called repairs, in conformity to the rules of the Navy Department) had been entered upon in 1874 on the recommendation of Admiral Porter; that these monitors would be successful had been proved by actual experiment; after it had been declared by experts Lenthall and Isherwood that monitors would sink, the Miantonomah had been finished, except for her turrets, and she floated like a duck, a foot or 18 inches higher out of water than was calculated, and yet those very men on whose authority the House was now asked by the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) to condemn her sister monitors had given it as their solemn opinion that the Miantonomah would sink as soon as launched.

The bill was then read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Shellenberger (Penn.) moved to strike out the provision of the bill changing the law relative to naval cadets. Lost.

The clause prohibiting further promotion till the grade of Commodores having been reached, Atkins (Tenn.) raised the point of order against that portion providing that any Commodore over whom a junior in rank is promoted may be placed on the retired list, with the rank and pay of Rear Admiral. The point was overruled.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) raised a point of order against the proviso applying to Admiral and Vice Admiral of the Navy, and the revision of the law relating to other Naval officers. The point was sustained.

Mr. Calkins (Indiana) moved to strike out the section abolishing the grade of Commodore. Pending action the Committee rose.

Senate amendments to the House joint resolution to provide temporarily for expenditures for the Government, were agreed to.

Mr. Hammond (N. J.) asked leave to call up the Senate bill permitting Canadian farmers to bring their grain into the United States to be ground free of duty.

Messrs. McKenzie (Ky.) and Townshend (Ills.) suggested that salt and pig iron be also placed on the free list, while several Democrats intimated the bill should be referred to the Tariff Commission. Reagan (Texas) finally objected to its consideration.

Mr. Dunnell, (Minn.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to tax the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Referred.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) obtained leave to have printed in the Record a proposed amendment to the naval appropriation bill. It provides for the appointment of an Advisory Board of six commissioned officers of the

# News of the Week.

## TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

A care taker named Coghill has been shot dead at Tralee, Ireland.

There are 3,000 students in the Berlin University for Summer study.

The court-house at Magnolia, Miss. with all records and papers, burned.

A young colored man took the prize for declamation at Amherst College.

The creditors of Charles A. Sweet & Co., of Boston, receive 40 per cent, dividend today.

At Decatur, Ill., the Republican Convention nominated J. H. Rowell, of Bloomington, for Congress.

The race for the Northumberland plate was won by Victor Edmund, Novice second, Champion third.

Hall, the Newark, N. J., bank forger, has been remanded for extradition by the Canadian authorities.

The first through passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy route left Denver Sunday night.

Jim Farrell, George Kenney, Barrett, Monitor, Hasks and Bertha were the winners at the Monmouth Park races.

L. E. Myers ran 600 yards at the New York polo grounds, Saturday, in 1:11 2-5, beating the best previous record.

"Pride of Eastwood," a famous cow, was sold at Columbus, and realized the largest sum ever paid for a cow in Ohio.

Nine persons were injured at midnight by leaping from the windows of a burning boarding house at Manchester, N. H.

St. Marys, a village opposite Fredericktown, N. B., was half destroyed by fire today. Loss, $30,000; insurance about $10,000.

The jury in the case of Lee, the late President of the First National Bank of Buffalo, indicted for embezzling, has disagreed.

A. T. Stewart & Co. did not close their New York house Saturday, and it is thought it will remain open until September 1.

During a drunken row at Terre Haute, Ind., George Blake, a puddler in the rolling mill, was probably fatally shot by Frank M. Martin.

The following were the winners in the Chicago races Saturday: Stanton, John Davis, Duchess, Burnett, Sullivan and Good Night.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, is reported to have pardoned John Clark and Julius Lang, in jail under pleas of guilty in gambling cases.

The crop reports from Kansas and Dakota are very encouraging. In Southern Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa the feeling is less confident.

Wm. S. King, a Brigadier General during the war, subsequently chief of the money-order department in the Boston Postoffice, died Thursday.

Harry G. Mead, while giving a rope-walking exhibition at Omaha, Neb., Saturday, was precipitated to the ground and instantly killed.

Tornados continue to be reported from Iowa and Illinois. At Oregon, Ill., many buildings were carried away and one man was killed by lightning.

Dr. Jackson's water cure establishment, Dansville, N. Y., burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000. Two hundred patients escaped without accident.

The famous Dalrymple farm of Dakota is to be divided, Mr. Geo. Howe, an oil prince of Pennsylvania, having bought 30,000 acres of it for $80,000.

The list of killed in the accident on the Manitoba Railroad Saturday, embraces the engineer and 12 laborers; 15 wounded are under a doctor's care.

A Brooklyn jury has found a verdict for over $250,000 against Chas. Stuart, of the Schermerhorn Board, and Alderman Jones, for the embezzlement of school funds.

Rockwood, Tenn., on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, is almost depopulated by small-pox. A dozen cases have developed within a few days.

Four hundred lottery cases are on the docket in St. Louis for trial in July. All the gambling cases have been disposed of and all the gambling houses closed.

U. S. Grant, jr., has obtained an attachment against all the property of Henry H. Honore in the State of New York, to force a settlement of a claim for $4,569.

Gambetta, it is said, suffers constant fear of assassination, and his friend, M. Carnescasse, Prefect of Police, has given him a body guard to watch his house night and day.

The news of Guiteau's execution was received at Pittsburg with the ringing of bells and blowing of steam whistles. A number of effigies were hung in different parts of the city.

At New Orleans the bondholders' proposition to settle the State debt has passed the Senate with a slight amendment, in which the House concurred. The bill goes to the Governor.

Three passenger conductors were discharged from the Michigan Central Road, for a cause known but to the authorities of the road. It is believed more will be bounced soon.

Lincoln and Charles Manross, of Millvillage, Pa., aged 20 and 16, were drowned in French Creek, at that place, while bathing. Lincoln lost his life in trying to rescue his brother.

A Raton, N. M., special reports that after Gus Meitzell, the sanguinary gambler, had been lynched, as previously reported, the crowd took his pal, C. D. R. Bradley, and hanged him.

By the death of Mrs. Mary T. Tomlinson, the City of Indianapolis is relieved from the payment of $7,000 per annum on account of a bequest made to the municipality by her husband.

The Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. in preferred stock, payable August 1st. The transfer books will be closed June 30 and reopened August 4.

James Treglawn, who killed Minnie Chirgwinn, at Port Oram, has been arrested at Norristown, N. J. Treglawn fired at his rival, but shot the girl instead. He attempted to kill himself.

The colored journalists of the United States met in convention at Washington and were addressed by Frederick Douglass, O. W. Vance, of the Cincinnati Weekly Review, was chosen Secretary.

Bradford Mosley and William Rankin, both colored employes of the Indianapolis stock yards, quarreled about a woman, when the latter fired three shots, killing Mosley. Rankin has been arrested.

A special from Petersburg, Va., says: A regular cyclone swept over that City, unroofing buildings, twisting off trees, and creating the greatest consternation. A great many buildings were damaged, but no lives lost.

At Howard, Ill., two men named Graham and Nolan quarreled. Graham threw a hatchet, cutting an artery in Nolan's neck and cheek. Nolan simultaneously struck Graham on the head with an ax. Both will die.

Tom O'Brien, a notorious Western confidence man, who was once desperately wounded in a gamblers' row in Chicago, has been sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary for 12 years for swindling an Illinois farmer on a train.

The Anchor Oil Company's well, No. 647, in the Cherry Grove district, which has been burning since the 30th, was extinguished by the use of chemicals. About 15,000 barrels of oil have been consumed since the fire started.

The National Board of Health has received from Havana information that there are about 225 cases of yellow fever in that City, with a strong tendency towards becoming epidemic. Vessels are bringing the disease to the United States.

Mr. Tulane, who recently gave $2,00,000 for the foundation of a University in New Orleans, is a Northern man who rode into the Crescent City more than half a century ago in search of a position. He found what he was looking for and retired with a fortune soon after the late civil war began.

Since January 28 last, or in just five months, eight deaths have resulted from collisions with cable cars on State street, Chicago. These have mostly been caused by the carelessness of the people themselves, but the latest is due to the carelessness of a conductor, who has been arrested.

Gen. Sherman has placed upon the wall of his office in Washington a new picture—a fine water-color sketch of the Union Army crossing, by torch-light, the Big Black River, near Vicksburg. He considers it a remarkably faithful representation of one of the most memorable scenes of the war.

Eugene Fontaine, of Detroit, inventor of the Fontaine engine, has perfected a needle-making machine for the use of which he receives $100,000 from a stock company in Brooklyn, N. Y. He will remove to Brooklyn to superintend the works of the new company at a handsome salary.

The Grand Trunk Road recently made differential rates of $22 and $10 for first and second-class tickets from Chicago to Buffalo, claiming that the other lines agreed thereto. One road having to make a retaliatory cut, the affair was referred to Commissioner Fink, and the Grand Trunk was persuaded to withdraw its cheap tickets.

Quarantine officers at San Francisco have discovered 22 more cases of smallpox on the steamer "Belgic," which is loaded with Chinese.

The yield of wheat in the region of Danville, Ill., is the greatest ever known, and contracts for immediate delivery are being made at $1 per bushel.

In the Criminal Court of Chicago, Arthur F. Stern was sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary for murdering his wife on the Prairie near Lawndale.

Pres. Vanderbilt and Jewett must appear in Court Friday and show cause why they should not be prosecuted for damages for freight delayed by the strike in New York.

The Kansas Pacific Railrood depot at Fort Leavenworth has been destroyed by fire. The Plankinton and other buildings at Milwaukee were also burned yesterday. Loss, $35,000.

Emily Rodgers, a young married woman at Philadelphia, was shot Saturday night by Wm. Kelly. She died Sunday. The husband of the woman found Kelly in his house and ordered him out. Kelly returned shortly, and the quarrel being again renewed, he fired at Rodgers and the woman was instead hit. Kelly was arrested.

Five clam diggers on Chelsea beach report that on Wednesday they saw a sea-serpent 200 feet long, and with a head like a horse, skimming along between the beach and the Nahant side. The monster is said to have been also seen from a number of vessels lying at anchor.

The Hebrew merchants of Milwaukee grew so indignant over the unannounced shipment to that City of a train-load of Russian refugees, that they severed their connection with the Jewish Alliance and dissolved their local society, on the ground that England abused the charity of America.

A negro named Aaron Jones, living near Wittsburg, Ark., started for the railroad station, some miles distant, accompanied by his wife. At a lonely spot they quarrelled; he struck her on the head with a slungshot, then cut her throat and escaped. She recovered sufficiently to crawl to the house of Col. N. P. Johnson, tell her story, and then died.

## COLORED REBELLION.

### Alleged Rebellion in Colored Republican Ranks—A Paper Started to Right the Wrongs of the Race.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, July 1.—For some days past there have been whisperings here of a colored rebellion, that is that the colored voters, or a portion of them, were about to kick out of the traces and refuse to vote the Republican ticket. It had been noised about some that, over in Gen. Sheffer's District, such a rebellion was taking shape, and that it was proposed to make Jordan a hard road for the Speaker to travel. Prior to this a prospectus had been thrown out that, on the 1st of July, a weekly paper would be started here devoted to the interests of the colored people, and a public entertainment was given to secure funds to pay for shelter for the aforesaid paper. This morning the first paper—the Afro-American, E. J. Waring, editor—made its appearance. It was but just to say that it was a great disappointment to its friends and those who felt kindly toward the venture. Instead of being devoted to the interest of the colored race, it turns out to be a political organ and a sniveler for political crumbs. It may be that the best interests of the colored race lie in the direction of office seeking, but it will require remarkable leadership and slouching to deserve success in the satisfaction of the rank and file. The paper attacks the Republican party with all the fierceness of a clan of mounted Ku-Klux raiders. It is surmised that alleged personal grievance has served to augment the fierceness of the attack, and that a little time and experience will demonstrate that the country is not going to the "demnition bow-wows" because Mr. Waring's person did not succeed in securing the office he sought. Mechanically the paper is a pronounced success.

It is said that a call has been issued for a meeting of prominent colored men in this city about the 1st of August to discuss the political situation. Another meeting has been called for Springfield.

## A DEAD GIANT.

### Col. Orr, the Ohio Giant, Dead.

MARYSVILLE, July 2.—Col. Noah Orr, the Union County giant, aged 45 years, died last night after a lingering illness from softening of the spinal cord and paralegia. He was nearly eight feet in hight, and weighed about 575 pounds at his best. His weight was never known exactly, but it was approximated by some of his friends getting him to stand unconsciously on a pair of scales that was set at 550 pounds. He tipped the beam easily, proving to them that he weighed all of that and more. His physique was perfect and his strength prodigious. A common feat was to pick up a barrel of cider and drink from the bung. He has traveled with Barnum, Robinson, Forepaugh, and nearly all the leading circusses as the big man for the last three or four years, and until his last sickness he has been with the Lilliputian Opera Company as Sir Smasy as the "Pocahontas Killer," and Powhattan in "Pocahontas." The Colonel was a member in good standing with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Red Men, and will be buried at the request of Mrs. Orr by the Knights of Pythias, of which he was Past Chancellor in Marysville Lodge No. 100, and Grand Inner Guard of the State Lodge. Uniformed divisions will come from Springfield, Urbana, Delaware, Rockwood, Columbus, and other points, to assist in the funeral services. He leaves a family of six children, some of whom promise to attain the dimensions in which he gloried. He was universally liked for his social qualities.

### The Progressive Dunkards.

ASHLAND, June 30.—The Progressive Dunkard Convention adjourned sine die this morning, after having fully accomplished the objects for which it was called—a declaration of independence against the decisions of the regular Dunkard Church at its last annual meeting. A complete and unqualified severance was not made, but arrangements were made for holding District and General Conferences as often as necessary. They will act independently from this time forward, and if the conservatives, at their next annual meeting, rescind its objectionable measures, which is not probable, a reconciliation is possible; otherwise the breach is irreparable. The declaration of principles discussed yesterday was adopted almost unanimously. Sunday school conventions were endorsed. Ashland College was pledged the support of the Convention, and the throttling of free religious speech denounced. Several individuals, notably Rev. H. R. Holsinger, and several congregations that had been expelled from their church organization, were recognized in this Convention and actively participted in its deliberation.

### New Postal Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Third Assistant Postmaster General has issued instructions to Postmasters to the effect that on and after July 1, 1882, wherever any short-paid matter (being otherwise mailable) is deposited in a free delivery office and consigned to any address within the United States, it will be the duty of the Postmaster to send an official postal card to the addressed, notifying him of its detention, and that it is necessary for him to remit the amount of postage due thereon before the same can be forwarded to destination. Hitherto carriers have delivered such mail, and acted as collectors for the deficient postage. This provision will apply only to matter which does not bear the card or address of the sender. Such card matter will be returned immediately to the parties sending it, as prescribed by existing regulations.

### Freight Handlers.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The freight handlers' strike continues, but railway companies are moving goods more regularly.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad officials announce this morning they now have a full force of freight handlers employed at all freight piers in New York and at the grain elevators on the Jersey City side. They are now in position to promptly handle all West and East-bound traffic, and anticipate no further delay in the delivery of goods, a majority of their men having gone to work at the old rates.

### Strike of Maryland Coal Miners.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 3.—The miners of the Meyersdale and Elk Garden regions struck Saturday for an advance from 50c to 60c per ton. They also say they will not resume work until the advance asked in the Cumberland region is granted. This action is the result of a combination formed at Bedford, Pa., Thursday and Friday last.

### Tearing Up a Railroad Track.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—A Wampum, Pa., special says: The Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western Railroad attempted to lay a track through the village of Chewton to-day, but were frustrated by the citizens, who drove the laborers off and tore the track up. The citizens are now keeping watch, and in the morning will apply for an injunction.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government, was signed by the Chair.

Resolutions were received from the House announcing the death of Rep. Hawk, of Illinois, and providing for a joint committee to escort the remains to their last resting place. On motion of Sen. Logan the resolutions were concurred in. Sens. Logan, McDill and George were appointed on the committee, and, as a further mark of respect to deceased, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

When the House met this morning, the desk lately occupied by Representative Hawk (Ill.), who died last night, was draped in black and decked with flowers. The Chaplain touchingly referred to the death of Hawk and invoked Divine blessing upon the bereaved family.

Immediately after reading the journal, Mr Henderson (Ill.) announced the sad intelligence to the House, and offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing the sorrow of the House and providing for the appointment of a Committee of three Senators and seven Representatives to superintend the funeral ceremonies and escort the remains to their last resting place. Payson, Davis, Moulton, Calkins, Cabalt, McKenzie and Cullen were appointed as such Committee on the part of the House; Henderson, Singleton, Williams, Kelley, Springer, Haskell, Robinson, Cox, Knott and Lewis were appointed pall-bearers, and the House, out of respect to the memoay of the deceased, adjourned.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Sen. Saunders, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and providing a temporary Government therefor. Placed on calendar.

Sen. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution appropriating $60,000 to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for fees of witnesses in the United States Courts.

Sen. Hill, of Colorado, offered an amendment providing that all persons residing west of the Mississippi, summoned as witnesses in the star-route cases in Washington, shall be entitled to a per diem fee of $2.50, and mileage of seven cents per mile. Adopted.

In view of the adoption of this amendment, the amount appropriated was increased to $70,000, and the joint resolution passed as amended.

After discussion, the bill as amended was reported to the Senate and passed.

A bill was passed to further regulate investment of Pacific Railroad Sinking Funds. It permits the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking fund in first mortgage 30-year bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. The Senate then, in committee, proceeded to the consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was considered, without interruption, until the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Kelly asked unanimous consent to report to the Committee on Ways and Means a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two million of two per cent. bonds or certificates in exchange for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Hazeltine objected, but subsequently withdraw his objection, and after some explanations by Messrs. Kelley and Randall, the joint resolution passed.

The House then went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation Bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Calkins to strike out the provision in regard to promotions to the grade of Rear Admiral.

Mr. Whitthorne offered an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Navy to report to Congress at the next session the facts and reasons governing his action in closing the navy yards. Adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Blount to strike out the clause providing for a Board to fill a vacancy in the grade of Rear Admiral, was adopted.

The words, "after July 1, 1883," were added to the proviso that no more promotions to the grade of Commodore shall be made.

On motion of Mr. Hiscock, the remainder of the provision was struck out. It provides for allowing Commodores over whom juniors in rank are promoted, to go on the retired list with the rank of Rear Admiral; also, making laws for retiring other naval officers apply to Admiral and Vice Admirals; also, allowing officers who have received the thanks of Congress, full pay until they shall have been 55 years in the service. All this is stricken out.

Mr. Blount moved to strike out the words "by selection" in this clause: "Provided that hereafter all vacancies to fill a grade of Rear Admiral on the active list shall be made by a selection from the grades of Commodore and Captain." Agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered Thursday, by Mr. Calkins to strike out the proviso as to promotions to the grade of Rear Admiral on the active lists. Rejected, 28 to 78, and the provision was retained.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment confining the active list of Lieutenants in the Navy to 200, and providing that no promotion to that rank shall be made until the number is reduced below 200. Adopted.

On the suggestion of Mr. Robeson, the clauses for the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Bureau of Steam Engineering were passed over for the present, as likely to give rise to long discussion, and the rest of the bill proceeded with.

Mr. Holman moved to strike out the words, "unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct in writing," from the clause prohibiting the sale of any vessel for any less than its appraised value. Adopted.

The bill having been concluded (with the exception of the portions reserved as above), Mr. Harris asked to have printed in the Record two amendments which he proposed to offer to the clauses for the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. One of these amendments proposes to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair from $1,750,000 to $5,000,000, of which sum $4,000,000 is to be applied to the construction of two cruising vessels of war (one of them to be not less than 5,000 tons displacement and one not less than 4,000 tons), one steam ram and two torpedo gunboats. The other amendment has reference to the completion of the monitors, and only proposes some changes in details. The Committee then rose.

Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across Sault Ste. Marie River was passed.

Bill to repeal so much of section 3,385, Revised Statutes, as imposes tax on tobacco was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President returning, without his approval, the bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. While expressing his entire sympathy with the objects of the bill, he points out three serious defects in it. The first is the use of the words "uppermost decks," ignoring entirely all reference to the spar deck, with which almost all large modern vessels are provided. The second is the requirements of seven clear feet height between decks, and the third is the requirement of a list of passengers being furnished before the vessel clears. This would be impracticable in the case of steamers, in new passengers coming on board up to the last moment. The practical result of the law would be to subject all ocean steamers to great losses, and to restrict immigration. A good bill of the same character, correctly phrased, would receive his prompt assent as a public necessity and a blessing.

The message went over as unfinished business, and the House adjourned.

### Bad Outlook for the Illinois Corn Crop.

BLOOMINGTON, July 2.—An editorial writer of the Pantigraph, who traveled during the last four weeks through more than 30 of the best corn-growing Counties of the State, and who has given the corn crop special attention at this time of year for more than 15 seasons, summarizes the condition of the crop as follows:

In not over one-tenth of the State is there a fair stand of corn in average condition. About one fifth of the corn acreage is now drowned out and entirely ruined. On rolling prairie and tile-drained land there is a prospect of perhaps a two-thirds crop, with favorable weather from this time forward. There is not a very good prospect of over half an average yield for the entire State, while there is a contingency of too sudden drying of the soil and of an early frost, as well as that of a continuance of wet weather, so that on the whole the condition of the corn crop may be called more precarious than in any season since 1858.

### Judge McCandlish Dead.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Hon. Wilson McCandlish, retired Judge of the United States District Court, died at 5 o'clock this forenoon, in his seventy-third year. His death was sudden and unexpected, notwithstanding he had been ailing for a long time. He was appointed Judge by Pres. Buchanan, and retired on full salary by special act of Congress in 1876.

At the monthly meeting of the Lumbermens' Exchange it was resolved not to advance or revise the present yard list.

## A SHOW FOR A CENT AND A HALF.

### The Excellence and Cheapness of Japanese Theaters.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A correspondent writes: The Japanese are a theater-going people, and their taste is catered unto continually. Whether the managers accumulate to themselves riches I know not, but theatrical amusements are provided for the wants and means of all classes. At the first class establishments is a revolving stage upon which is placed the scenery and properties devoted to the way on the boards. The orchestra occupy the left-hand side of the stage, or rather they are placed in an elevated pen at the left of the stage door. The revolving part of the business is about 15 feet from the foot-lights, the intervening space being permanent. The wings are not elaborate, and not much machinery is employed to work up effects. The inevitable trap is utilized on this stage, it being the only place that boasts of the improvement. The actors of this theater are of the first rank, and their dresses are gorgeous in the extreme.

The Japanese are patriotic in their instincts and do not run after strange representations with which to amuse themselves. Everything on the board is intensely Japanese—descriptive of their fables and romances, as well as reproducing actual episodes in the history of the Empire. It costs 30 cents to enter the temple of dramatic art—that is, to be in the place for the upper tendom, the gallery—or dress circle, it may be called—which runs on both sides of the house, as well as on the end fronting the stage. The gallery is about five feet wide, and is entered from the passageway running along it through openings in the partition without doors. It is divided into spaces of five feet or more by placing a round piece of timber, of say two inches in diameter from the gallery front and the back of it. The front is elevated above the floor about 15 inches only, as the occupants are expected to sit upon their haunches on the matted floor. Between acts tea is served to any who will buy, and smoking is allowed all over the house during the play. The body of the theater is supplied with benches without backs for the accomodation of the audience.

There is no sharp practice in the way of reserved seats in Japanese theaters. Neither is there necessity to go outside for a clove or browned coffee. When once seated you are at ease, not having to draw yourself up for any other fellow. The second-grade places are of a cheaper order, where one can sit on the floor, there being no seats, or stand upon the ground, there being no floor, the earth doing duty in that regard. One cent and a half and two and one-half cents gives the grades of the establishments. They are all, best as well as well as inferior, lighted with the domestic made candle, and when the original dips of our grandmothers are remembered, the kind of a candle used is described. The candles smoke as well as the audience. There is a large stock of amusement to be had in a one-and-a-half cent concern, that is, if you are not particular about the esthetic nature of the surroundings, and do not carry with you a cultivated musical ear. These places do not carry on their pay-roll any large number of star actors, or a numerous stock company, and from what I have seen they do not devote much time to the rehearsal of parts, as it is the duty of the prompter to flit from one actor to another with the lines of the dialog in one hand and in the other a stiff paper lantern.

Bending low, he reads in a tone readily caught by the actor the lines, which are duly repeated, while the prompter "is doing his duty" by the next one. It is one of the most interesting features of the play, this constant flitting of the prompter. If any fellow about the establishment earns his pay, the prompter is the man. There are very many side shows to attract the pleasure seekers, all of them being within the compass of the humblest, the charge being from one-half cent to one and one-third cents. In these places are witnessed juggling tricks of real merit, and top-spinning that is a bewilderment to the looker-one. Tops of all sizes are spun with the aid of a string, and made to revolve by the action of the hands only. An expert will throw his top from him, and by the action of the string as it unwinds draw it back so that it is caught in his hand, of course, without it having touched the ground. An unopened fan is then taken in the other hand, and the top is placed upon one of its sides and spun along it. Then the fan is opened, and the top continues to spin along its edge to its further side, and along it until the hand is reached, when up it runs on the arm to the shoulder, and across the back and down the other arm on to the fan again. Then it will be tossed into the air and caught upon one of the corners of the opened fan, from which it is tossed again and again into the air and caught as it descends.

It is wonderful the way they can manipulate a top. I have seen them take a large-sized one, having a spindle by which it was made to rotate, and by simply placing the spindle between the palm of the hands, and drawing one hand back while advancing the other a number of times it attained sufficient velocity, when it was taken from the table on which it was spuning and a turn taken around the spindle with a string that was pendant from a paper lantern hanging high up against the ceiling of the building. Up went the top into the lantern, which opened into the shape of an umbrella, and a wealth of festoons of bright colored tissue paper descended from it all about the stage. Those who witnessed Little All Right and the troupe of Japanese acrobats that exhibited their tricks years ago in the United States will remember the many surprising feats done by them. What they paid $1 for seeing can be witnessed here in the open air for just what one is pleased to contribute, or under cover from one to three cents.

### Buried with Scottish Kings.

Mr. Bret Harte, American Consul at Glasgow, writes of a recent visit to the island of Iona, where he saw the graves of 19 sailors, drowned by the wreck of the American ship, "Guy Mannering," December, 1865. "The spot," said Mr. Harte, "is marked by two rows of low granite pedestals at the head and feet of the dead, supporting and connected by an iron chain, which incloses the whole space. This was done by the order and at the expense of the lord of the manor, the duke of Argyll. The locality is picturesque and historical. The graves of the American seamen lie side by side with the tombs and sculptured effigies of ancient Scottish Kings. A record of the names, ages, and burial of these men is kept by the registrar of the district, but there is no memorial upon the stone inclosure. The fact of their burial there, and the story of the generosity of the distinguished nobleman, is learned only from the lips of hired guides." The State Department has directed that the duke be thanked for his generosity.

### Amber at Berlin.

Recent discoveries of amber in and near Berlin have been so promisingly large that predictions are made that the region will yet become a competitor of the amber fishing stations along the shores of the Baltic. Near what is called the port, a large deposit has been found, and in the Genthiner strasse during a single week more than a hundred well sized pieces were dug up. In the Landgrafer strasse, in ancient alluvial soil, about 12 feet down, a systematic bed of amber was found. Not far from the City another discovery has also been made. Berlin is known to be built on sand, and considerable surprise is expressed that amber should turn up in it, and especially that its presence should have remained unknown until this late day.

### A Lawyer's Excuse.

Texas lawyers expelled one of their number for unprofessional conduct in collecting a bill from a client by ramming a revolver down his throat instead of bringing an action. The lawyer's excuse was that he wanted the money.

## A DESPERATE BATTLE.

### A Savage Fight Between Indians and Mexicans.

A correspondent of the *Epitaph*, who writes from Campus Snow, Mexico, May 19, gives an interesting account of Col Lorenzo Garcia's fight with the Apaches on the 29th of April. Garcia's column it appears had been out scouting the mountains for some weeks after Indians, and as their provision had become exhausted two days before, were on their return again to Barispi. The Mexican troops numbered but 100, all told who first entered the battle, as the day before a party of 60 had been detached from the column to make a scout in the right direction and were to join it again later in the day. The correspondent says:

The combatants were equally armed and each party had ample time for preparation, the advantage being solely with the Indians in numbers. The troops would charge the Indians, who in return, would charge the troops, and at times the battle would become a hand to hand fight, the troops using the bayonet and the Indians the butts of their guns, neither losing time to load and fire. The Indians fell back a little and adopted the more modern system of warfare, for during the engagement they dug a rifle-pit and placed in it eight of their best riflemen, and then changed their position to behind it, to an almost natural entrenchment to support the pit, and from these strongholds were killed and wounded many of the Mexican loss. Col. Garcia saw at once that he would have to dislodge the Indians from these positions or lose the fight, and at once ordered one of the officers to form a column of 25 men and charged the pit and take it at all hazards. The column was formed and it gallantly and bravely moved forth to execute the order of the commander in the face of a murderous fire from the Indians, and only succeeded in getting about half the distance to the pit when the column wavered and returned, leaving eight of their comrades dead and several wounded. Again the gallant commander gave the command to replace the men killed and wounded in the charging column and again charge with the bayonet alone and dislodge the Indians from the pit. This time the charge was successful, not an Indian escaped who was in the pit. The Indians from the intrenchment then made a furious charge on the storming column, but the brave commander of the troops soon observed this movement and moved forward his whole command to the support of his troops who had wrested the pit from the Indians, and again another hand and hand fight took place, the troops vigorously using their bayonets and the butts of their guns, until finally the Indians were driven back to their entrenchment. At this stage of the battle arrived the 60 men who had left the column the day before, and who had immediately entered the fight, and after one or two more feeble attempts by the Indians to retrieve their loss, they ingloriously fled from the field they had so desperately and stubbornly defended for over seven hours in the battle, leaving in the hands of the victorious troops as prisoners their women and children whom they had fought so hard to defend, as well as nearly all their stock.

Hardly had the battle ended—the wounded and dead still unattended to and lying upon the battle-field—when to their dismay another cloud of dust, and much larger than the first, was observed by the troops a few miles north and making headway for the Canada. The brave commander again called his heroic little band of almost starved, half-barefooted, and fatigued troops to form in line of battle and await the enemy; taking from his own soldiers all the cartridges they had left and supplying them to the State troops, and commanding the former to rely and solely fight with their bayonets as the ammunition had given out. The State troops commenced to murmur at this order, and the officers advised the commander to fall back in direction of Bavispe, as the troops were unable to stand another fight from hunger and fatigue, and that hardly any ammunition had been left. His only answer was, they "would whip in the fight or they would all die right then and there." Again a party was sent to reconnoiter the advancing column, when their dismay and murmurs were turned to joy on beholding, instead of Indians as they had expected, American troops who had passed into Mexico from Arizona following the trail of the renegade Indians they had so justly and severely whipped not an hour before. After the American troops had come up and a hasty exchange of civilities between the two commanders, the Mexican commander asked of the American if he had permission to pass with his armed troops in Mexico, and when the American told him he had and presented him with his permission from Gen. Fuera, the Federal commander of Chihuahua, they were most joyfully and gladly received by the hungry and tired Mexican troops, and were informed of the battle that had just been fought with the band of Indians they were pursuing. The American troops struck camp and asked of the Mexican commander permission to make a reconnaissance of the battle field and render any assistance in their power, which was willingly granted. The wounded were soon taken from the field and the dead buried, the surgeons accompanying the Americans kindly volunteering their services, which was most gladly accepted, to attend and operate upon the wounded; while others of the American troops soon improvised a hasty and substantial breakfast for their Mexican bretheren in arms.

The American troops were Forsyth's command, and we are told that the Mexican officers and troops all speak in the highest terms of the kind and generous treatment received at the hands of the Americans, and more especially of the doctors, whose kind services in attending and alleviating the sufferings of the wounded will ever be gratefully remembered.

The Mexicans lost 21 killed and 10 wounded. Capt. Anto Roda, of the Mexican regular army, was killed, and Lieut. Col. Luis Zern wounded, perhaps fatally. Of the State troops, Lieuts. Lugo and Franco were killed, and Capt. Jesus Garcia wounded, supposed mortally.

A dispatch from Tucson, of June 20, reports the killing of Chief Loco and several other Indians by the Mexican troops. A party of rangers in pursuit of these Indians has returned to Tucson, and the dispatch says concerning them: "On the 1st inst the rangers fell in with the Mexican troops commanded by Gen. Reyes, and were arrested, disarmed, and after four days ordered to leave the Mexican Territory. Gen. Reyes informed Capt. Ross that inasmuch as he had authority as a Deputy Sheriff from Arizona, the lives of himself and men would be spared. Ross demanded a voucher for the arms of his rangers, which was at first refused, but afterwards granted. Gen. Reyes stated that he had sent Col. Forsyth formal warning that any body of armed men found on Mexican soil would be shot, but he would make an exception in this case. The rangers were compelled to return through an Indian country a distance of 200 miles without a single weapon of self defense. Gen. Reyes admitted that he was aware that the rangers meant no harm or wrong to the Mexicans, but were after hostile Indians, but he declared it was a violation of international law which he would not tolerate."

### Always an Uncertainty in Georgia.

Athens (Ga.) Banner.

Col. Ab. Dorsey caught a little garter snake in his garden the other day, and after confining the reptile in a box, handed it to a well-known gentleman as a specimen of his wheat crop. Upon opening the box the party threw it upon the pavement, swearing it was a snake; but the bystanders insisted that it was but a head of wheat, and the Colonel picking up his snakeship, proved by the crowd that such was the case. "Well" remarked the victim with a shudder, "that's either a snake, or I've got the jim jams again. I don't want to dispute you gentlemen's word, but I feel it's about time to swear off." We noticed our friend later in the evening with a blue ribbon pinned to the lapel of his coat.

# The Markets.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

### Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1882.

BUSINESS.

The July circular of R. G. Dun & Co., New York City, shows that the total failures of the first half of the present year in the United States have been 3,337, as against 4,852 for the corresponding period of 1881. The liabilities for the present year amount to $50,580,920, whereas, during the first six months of 1881, the amount was 40,877,150, an increase of nearly 10 millions of dollars. Although the failures exhibit a decidedly considerable increase, both in number and amount, the circular says that the figures reached are so proportionately limited that they furnish no ground for apprehension. Judged by comparisons with previous years, both in number and casualties, and in the amount of liabilities, the figures indicate a soundness in trade in proportion to its extent, which is in the main satisfactory. Thus in the first six months of 1878 there were 5,825 failures, with liabilities of 130 millions, and during the first half of 1879 there were 4,068 failures, with liabilities of 65 millions of dollars. It must be borne in mind, the circular says, that there are 800,000 persons in business in 1882, whereas there were only 730,000 in 1878. The proportionate number of failures in 1878 was 1 in every 92 traders, while in the present year, ending with June, the number has been 1 in every 238 traders. These figures would certainly seem to indicate that the business of the country is in a healthier condition at this time than it was four years ago.

For the first half of June the shipments of treasure from San Francisco overland were as follows: Gold coin, $170,000; silver bars, $34,000; currency, $18,000. Total, $219,000.

The amount of gold and silver coin in use by the great nations is as follows: United States, $850,000,000; France, $1,000,000,000. That is, the United States, producing more gold and silver than any other nation, and having nearly 20,000,000 more population than France, has 150,000,000 less coin than the French republic.

Russia covers an area of 8,000,000 acres of land, four-tenths of which is mineral bearing. It is larger than New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware combined. Since 1849 there have been extracted from seven States and Territories the sum of $2,100,0 0,000, for which California is credited $1,148,307,731; Nevada, $362,125,943; Idaho, $71,443,901; Oregon and Washington Territory, $48,037,251; Utah, $35,-248,821, and Arizona $17,980,105.

According to the report of the director of the mint, just transmitted to Congress, the total production of gold in the United States for the year was $40,000,000, and of silver $43,000,000. Colorado takes the first place among the producing States, with a yield of more than $20,000,000; California follows with a yield of nearly $19,000,000; and Nevada, which at one time ranked first, is now third, with a product of less than $9,000,000.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 100⅝; U. S. 5's extended, 100⅜; 4½s coupons, 114; 4's coupons, 119c; Pacific sixes of 95, 129

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, increase | $4,167,500 |
| Specie, decrease | 2,803,100 |
| Legal tenders, decrease | 807,000 |
| Deposits, increase | 878,100 |
| Circulation, increase | 93,900 |
| Reserve, decrease | 3,952,800 |

Banks now hold $8,431,025 in excess of legal requirements.

### THE MARKETS.

At the last session of the Toledo Produce Exchange July Wheat brought 114¾c; August, 108¾c; September, 108¾c; seller the year, 107¾c. Cash wheat, 124c.

The Washington Agricultural Department report of June 1, 1882, has been issued, which gives the condition and acreage of the cereal crops. The acreage of spring wheat is about 14 per cent. greater than in Wisconsin in 1878. Illinois 98; Minnesota 86; Iowa, 88; Nebraska, 99; Dakota, 102. The condition of winter wheat is high, being 100 June 1, 1882, against 66, June 1, 1881. Pennsylvania, 96; New York, 94; Michigan, 98; Texas, 93; Ohio, 99; Illinois, 98. In all other States east of the Rocky Mountains it is about 100, the standard. On the Pacific Coast, Oregon is 98, and California 90. The crop of 1882 is expected to have an output but little if any short of the crop of 1880.

The crop of Kansas is estimated by the State Board of Agriculture at 30,000,000 bushels, while other estimates make it 35,000,000.

During the past week the weather was favorable for harvesting in southern sections of the Northern States, and in all sections the winter wheat crop has rapidly approached maturity. By the 1st of the month the great bulk of the wheat will have been cut, if the weather continues favorable. Some new wheat has arrived in Kansas City, sufficient in quantity to materially affect the market. The harvest is considerably later than was anticipated, which has tended to prevent any sharp decline, especially in futures. Within the next week the volume of receipts will increase to large proportions, which will cause a tendency toward weakness, providing inclement weather does not set in. For future delivery values have been fairly well sustained, and the market has shown much more firmness than many supposed it would. The claim is set in